The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 6522. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICAL.

The Project for Re-Enslaving the Negroes.

A Slander Retracted by the Springfield Republican.

Ex-Gov. Curtin to Take the Field for Grant.

Activity Among the Members of the Straight Democratic Party.

What is Thought of Schurz and Sumner in the South.

"Are Negroes Born for Slavery?"

This is the question asked by the New-York *Express*. The *Express* is a very fair representative of the Democratic Party—a little stupid, it is true, or it would not start such a question at this stage of the campaign. The answer it gives is, substantially, that the negroes are born for slavery. It says:

"The power which a few white Federal overseers in the South, and the terror with which the negro leagues inspire, *would seem to controvert the anti-slavery axiomatic that the negro was born to be free*—that is, to be a free man, as white men are free. The Democrats of the North and West now recognize the absolute freedom of the ex-slave,—and his equality with them before the law,—and they wish now to see him their equal, and not the slave or others.—but when they see *a whole race all going one way, and that mainly through force*, they must often feel that the negro himself loves slavery better than freedom. We would wish now to share our freedom and our equality with that negro, but he won't be free and he won't be our equal, and hence the rearising of this old discussion, whether the negro was really born to be a slave, or not."

In other words, the negroes must vote the Democratic ticket, or Democrats will not concede their fitness to vote at all. This is very plain talk, and, if a Democratic paper dare take this position now, how much further would it go if the Tammany candidate were elected? Would it not then declare that it was no use contending with the natural order of things, that the "niggers" were born to be slaves, and that though they could not be made so in name, the Ku-Klux could easily make them so in fact, and ought not to be interfered with?

The "Springfield Republican" Retracts—Gov. Curtin.

The paper above named, refers to "campaign lies," and says:

"Such, certainly, is the changing of the tide of a little letter of Gen. Grant's, acknowledging a present of $50,000 from various New-Yorkers, that it was twice quoted in Congress, thus making it appear that he had been the recipient of this great gift after his election to the Presidency, and just on the eve of his nomination. This forgery has been going the rounds of the Press, and been used more or less upon the stump as an argument against the President's election, and the Republicans, unwittingly, adopted it, in an effort to enlighten a correspondent on the subject of Gen. Grant's present taking—all the more to its mortification, because that whole theme is distasteful to it, and furnishes, in its opinion, one of the smallest of the pretexts for opposition to Grant's retention as the head of the Government."

Complimentary to Bliss-Carlisle and Germans.

It is only a brief four years since, that Mr. Greeley attempted to divert attention from Southern carpet-bagging by the following allusion to carpet-bagging in the North. He then said:

"We do business in a City governed by carpet-baggers only just over from Cork, Limerick and Saxe-Kreutzenthal. The difference between our carpet-baggers from Europe and those with which the rebellious Hamptons are afflicted is, that, while the former are *only a moral and mental pollution as to property*, we believe most of the Southern carpet-baggers have at least made the acquaintance of the schoolmaster."

The "Straight Democrats" Taking Position.

The Binghamton *Republican* of Monday, contains the proceedings of a straight Democratic Club, at Hale's Eddy, Broome County, on the 7th inst. The following is one of the resolutions adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we do not regard the action of the late Convention at Baltimore as binding on the Democratic Party, but discount it as a base, shameful and dishonest attempt to obtain the votes of all shades of principle and hues, by deceiving every conscientious and every honest man.

The names of 100 voters are published in the *Republican*, as having united in the call for the meeting.

Ex-Gov. Curtin for Grant.

Mr. William H. Campbell told a TIMES reporter yesterday, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, that he had seen a letter from Ex-Gov. Curtin to Lemon, to Mr. Joseph N. Bullock, merchant of Philadelphia. The letter was dated July 29, and stated that he would return to the Union Party early in September. When Mr. Curtin arrived," the letter said, "he (Mr. Curtin) would address the State of Pennsylvania for Grant and Wilson."

Sulzer and Sunrise Smith.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says some of the Southern people are seeing their eyes open to the character of Carl Schurz, and the active part which he took in denouncing them as still disloyal after the close of the war. The Bookwood *Inquirer*, which supports the Baltimore ticket, does not have an exalted opinion of the Missouri turncoat, and similar is the feeling in 1866 Gen. Grant was sent South by President Johnson to report upon the condition of that section of the country. He returned and reported that there was "universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government." President Johnson sent this report to Congress in his Annual Message. "Sumner declared that it was an effort to 'white-wash' the Southern people, and demanded the reading of another report directly opposite, made by Carl Schurz, to prove that they were still rebellious, and did not acquiesce in the authority of the Federal Government. This, continues the *Inquirer*, was the beginning of the recontruction measures of Congress, from the effects of which we are still suffering."

The Rolling Fourteen.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Though the great robber Tweed has been stripped to the skin and plucked to the bone, he yet spreads consternation all around. Each of the political parties in New-York is mortified at the prospect of his joining it. The report that he was about to join the Grant party alarmed them in such a way that they made haste to deny it with all the noise possible. The Greeleyites won't have him on any account. If they did the hole in Rock side would be in no haste to take him. Each side seems to be in haste to get rid of him, and every now and then, that he is on the other side, or means to take the other side. Both parties know how terribly he will damage the party which he joins. Each party feels that it could not possibly endure his friendship. Alas! poor Tweed! Long years he was Minister of Tammany and 'Boss' of New-York. Now"—Tammany and Tweed are running Greeley.

That Vexed Question.

The entire Press of New-Haven, Conn., and Ex-Gov. English, of the same State, are still in doubt as to whether during his late visit, Gratz Brown was "Boozy Drunk" or only "somewhat on the." Both estimates of his condition are said to have been made by the Ex-Governor, and thereon follows three interesting queries. The first is as to how drunk a candidate for the Vice-Presidency must be to have his condition truthfully described by either "boozy" or "not so?" The second is as to which term most nearly expresses the painful condition in which Mr. Brown is said to have been; and the third is as to about how much is necessary to enable a "set up" or "booze" a candidate! Republicans of both the Register and the *Palladium* have visited the Ex-Governor with a view to having these questions settled by authority, but the Ex-Governor declares that he has been very much annoyed by the appearance of the case in print; that Mr. Brown drank nothing at all during the very short time he was in his company; and that, in fact, never having seen him before (or since,) he is prepared to say that (whether "boozy" or simply "set up") he never saw him drink a glass of wine in his life.

Republican State Committee.

The Republican State Committee, of which Mr. A. B. Cornell is Chairman, will soon be in session. Rooms have been arranged for the use of the Committee at Republican Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway.

Democrats Organizing for Grant.

Application was received at Binghamton a few days since for a Grant Democratic speaker to attend a pole-raising in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, to which none were invited but Democratic Grant men. That "tidal wave" is rolling on.

Obliteration of the Liberals.

The *Alta California* notes the fact that throughout the country, generally, that class of politicians who have assumed the title of "Liberal Republicans," have been so very liberal that they have quietly subsided into the Democratic fold, self-abnegated, swallowed up and lost in the Democratic flood, into which, with eyes shut, they pinned head foremost.

The Case Stated.

The *Baptist Weekly* says the chief significance of the North Carolina election then, whatever be the actual result, is simply this: It affords positive evidence that in order to insure Mr. Greeley's success, his so-called "liberal" supporters will not hesitate to add whatever weight and influence they have to a purely Democratic, as against a purely Republican effort, to keep or obtain control of the State Governments and Congress.

Political Activity.

Great activity prevailed in political circles yesterday. All the political head-quarters were thronged during the day and crowded at night. Senator Sumner and Gen. N. P. Banks, of the Liberal Republicans, and Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, Hon. William E. Chandler and Ex-Gov. Morgan arrived in the City and were at the various head-quarters.

Grant and Wilson in Pennsylvania.

The following is an extract from a letter dated at Easton, Penn., Aug. 13: "By the way, we had the biggest meeting ever held in Northampton County, (as Greeley men acknowledge,) last Friday night. Gov. Pollock spoke, Gen. Schofield and Gen. Albright. It reminded us of '56."

Another Recommendation.

The New-Haven *Journal & Courier* throws cold upon the overheated discussion of the Greeley and Brown vexation by announcing that Barnum thinks Brown ought to be taken off the tail of the Greeley ticket. With Brown out of the way he thinks Greeley might get two New-England States. New-England will not take the Greeley-Brown ticket, but will reject it with the unanimous will of the six States.

Becoming Personal.

The Beaufort (S. C.) *Republican* is in the Greeley interest, and therefore despondent. It says: "The cowardice, indifference and lassness of the decent people of South Carolina have rendered it possible for a horde of ignorant and dishonest, but active politicians to rule the State. If the same lassitude on the part of those interested in the future of the State continues during the coming canvass, the same results will ensue."

Measuring a "Tammany Plasterer."

In a speech delivered recently by Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire, he noted a declaration of the Tammany men as follows: But some persons say, "we must have a change on account of the corruptions of the Administration." Well, my friends, who are to control Greeley in case he is elected? The Tammany organization, of course. But the Administration of President Grant will bear the most rigid examination. Secretary Boutwell, that faithful and efficient officer of the Government, has stated recently, as I see by the papers, that the defalcations under the Administration of Johnson were $1,700,000, while the entire amount of defalcations under the present Administration is but $64,000. Tammany supports Greeley, and would control his Administration. One smart, first-class Tammany plasterer could steal more in one day in New-York than the whole defalcations of Grant's Administration. [Laughter and applause.]

Garnett and Saunders.

The discussion between Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, the colored clergyman, and William N. Saunders, the colored Greeley orator, which has been looked forward to with much interest by New-Yorkers, it is understood, will take place on Tuesday evening next, at the Cooper Union. Saunders is to have the opening and closing of the discussion.

The Tammany Response.

The German Democratic General Committee held a meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, and formed a Committee of one from each Ward, to make arrangements for a Greeley demonstration, jointly with Tammany Hall. A subcommittee of seven, composed of Coroner Schirmer, Adam Stock and Coroner Hermann, was formed, to confer with the Executive Committee of the Tammany Hall General Committee in reference to the matter.

The Effect in Pennsylvania.

The Scranton, Penn., *Republican* says it has been pretty fully demonstrated throughout the State that the disaffection in the Republican Party against Gen. Grant is so puny and weak that it can be set aside without the least apprehension. The proportion of so-called Liberals is so small that it is more than doubly made good by true-blue Democrats who have come over to the support of Grant in preference to Greeley.

They are Frightened by Chas. O'Conor.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says certain Greeley journals evince uneasiness about the Louisville Convention, and are not disposed to make so much fun over it as they were. The probability that Hon. Charles O'Conor, of New-York, will be nominated for President by the "Straightouts," is causing them sharp uneasiness about the Democratic vote. They feel that his name is a tower of strength with the old party. They know that he is a man of integrity, and faithful to his principles, and so unlike the old vacillating political trickster put up at Baltimore, will at once rally and obtain the support of every honest member of the party. With the North Carolina election and the nomination of Mr. O'Conor at Louisville in September, and Republican victories in October, the Democratic-Conservative ticket will have indeed a hard row to hoe between now and November next.

The Republican National Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 12 M. today.

The gentlemen composing this Committee are as follows:

E. D. Morgan, New-York City; William Claflin, Boston; Marshall Jewell, Hartford, Conn.; J. G. Cutler, Indianapolis; E. J. Oliver P. Morton, Indianapolis; W. H. Kemble, Philadelphia; John Y. Scammon, Chicago; R. E. Cowen, (Gold) Washington, D. C.; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa; George E. Spencer, Decatur, Ala.; C. C. Fulton, Baltimore; Henry D. Cooke, Washington, D. C.; Joseph C. Abbott, Abbottsburg, N. C.; Geo. C. Gorham, (California) Washington, D. C.; John T. Averill, St. Paul, Minn.; Wm. A. Howard, Detroit, Mich.; Chairman, E. D. Morgan; Secretary, William E. Chandler. A number of the Committee arrived last night, and all of them are expected at the meeting today.

All for Grant.

The Philadelphia *North American* makes the following statement and comment concerning the Welsh papers of the United States:

"There are three Welsh weekly papers published in the United States—the *Drych*, published at Utica, N. Y., (which has always claimed to be independent in politics;) *Baner America*, published at Scranton, Penn., which has waved the Republican flag at the masthead since its first issue, and the *Seronwch*, published at Pittsburg, Penn. All are now laboring for the re-election of "the man who wheled and hev see the man who belied" Jeff. Davis. If members of the above papers can justly claim to be the national organ of the Welsh people in this country, politically, the *Baner America* is entitled to that honor. The paper has a telling influence on the Welsh people, especially in Pennsylvania, which will be exerted powerfully for Grant and Wilson in this present campaign. The unanimous Welsh vote for the party with which they have labored to conquer an honorable peace when Horace Greeley was negotiating with rebel commissioners for a dishonorable peace. The Welsh people are good for 100,000 votes for Grant and Wilson in November. There are no newspapers more disseminated throughout among them, hence no Greeley Republicans Democrats. In addition to the above, the Welsh have three monthly magazines—the *Cyfaill*, the *Cenhadwr*, and the *Gleaner*. All are unequivocally for Grant and Wilson."

Wavering Patriotism for a Nomination.

Among the declarations which were most enthusiastically "encored" by the late mass-meeting of citizens at Portsmouth, was that of Hon. C. H. Rollins, who said: "Thank God, there is no danger of Greeley's election. Such a result would in my judgment be a national calamity. What could the business interests of the country depend on in case of his election? Greeley, the father of protection, who was the central force in the Democratic free trade convention assembled broadcast about the State only a few months ago, is now their nominee for President, and receiving the support of those free-trade Democrats. It is said that he waives his free-trade opinions. He would probably waive all the rest of his Republican principles after his election. What can you expect of such a man, and what reliance can be placed in a man who will waive his principles for a Presidential nomination?"

Very Much Like Mr. Greeley.

Referring to Mr. Sumner's now chronic disorder, and likening it to that which has disturbed Mr. Greeley's repose for years, Hon. E. H. Rollins says: "The great trouble is that Sumner is afflicted with the disease which destroyed poor Chase—Presidency on the brain. [Laughter.] Sumner was as bitterly opposed to Abraham Lincoln's renomination in 1864 as he is now to the re-election of President Grant, though he made no extensive public opposition. He wanted to succeed that pure patriot, Abraham Lincoln, when the Republican Party rose up in its majesty and demanded his renomination. He was again disappointed four years later, when the Republicans, by general consent and with great enthusiasm, placed the hero of the war in nomination, and it required the best efforts of his personal friends in both those campaigns to reconcile him. Four years later, he saw his Presidential prospects waning, as he was politically dead, and refused to be nominated. Hence his open and bitter opposition to President Grant."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Butler Declines to be a Candidate for Governor—Patriotic Utterances from the Essex Representative.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—A great deal of curiosity has been felt throughout the State, since the gubernatorial nomination became once more a subject of discussion, concerning the intentions of Gen. Butler, whose vigorous canvass for the nomination last year marked an era in the history of Massachusetts politics. Many persons have asserted, and not a few have believed, that the Essex Representative would again contest the nomination. While public attention has been thus excited, he has kept his own counsel and received the advice of his friends without declaring his purpose. Collector Russell, who is one of his warmest friends, has openly advised him not to make the attempt again this year, and it appears now that he has resolved not to present his name to the Convention which meets at Worcester on the 28th inst. The following letter, drawn out by a request from Hon. John B. Alley, of Lynn, that he would make known his purpose, has been made public today:

BAY VIEW, Aug. 12, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I hasten to acknowledge your kind and by far too flattering letter, and to give specific reply to its question. Failing heretofore to make answers to numerous inquiries upon the same topic, I find that my intentions have been misrepresented, and those who do not speak of what they do not know. Believing the future peace and prosperity of the country are indissolubly linked with the success of the Republican Party, that the ideas and measures which it represents must, or certainly should, control, I will lose much which it is gleriously gained by the suppression of the rebellion, and not willing to do anything which shall tend to the hurt of that party, lost I should be rendered less in the eyes of a soldier of less inestimable value by peltering in any way with those principles which its exercise has thus far established, no personal wish or thought shall induce me to do anything which may tend in any degree to return to power in the National Government, through the ballot, those who endeavored but failed to overturn its Constitution and laws by force. The question now to be tested is by a popular election, as it has been by arms, and, I think forever, whether under our form of Government it is the duty and within the province of the Federal Government to exert all its great powers, if need be, for the protection of American citizens in property, liberty and life upon American soil, wherever and wherever the State's or State laws, by their action or non-enforcement, impede either. So far as I can see, this is the issue presented, and whichever way it is decided, it will bring peace and quiet and liberty, under law, to every part of the country. No one will deny that on a foreign soil all the force of the nation will be put forth to protect an American citizen in every right of person and property. Is it not, then, wonderful that a great party should be organized and be canvassing for the Government of the country, whose leading principle is that such protection may not be constitutionally given by the nation on its own soil to its own citizens that it must afford them in a foreign land? In view of the importance of the national contest I shall not allow my name to be used in the Convention for Governor, to any manner to the detriment of the Republican cause. A year ago I canvassed the State very fully, and gave to the people of the Commonwealth my views on many subjects, including the tenure of office, duties, and the apparent necessity of certain reforms in State affairs. These are fully understood by the people of the Commonwealth. If approved they know how to have them put into operation. There is no occasion for me to make further exposition of them. I shall therefore take no step directly or indirectly in one approaching gubernatorial canvass, not hereafter to be ready to give my views at any time upon these topics. I am unacceptable to the majority of the Republicans or the people of the Commonwealth, as I see no evidence that they were, because they did not nominate me in Convention last year, at 2 o'clock in the day, there were two delegates fully present, 224 of whom voted in accordance with these ideas, but which were overruled at 12 o'clock midnight in the same Convention, when 119 delegates (some their proxies, or a number more than by possibility could have been in actually held seats. Conventions held at midnight have not been uniform in their results, but in this case there were so few friends in that, in spite of this showing, as in no other, where one man was opposed in an attempt to reform an organization wherein a few men, having the party leaders in their control, were not in the interest of their ten-penny profit, or even small look to political possibilities in the selection of candidates, it would seem to be well that the present incumbent of the office should again be put in nomination. Surrounded by a cordial family, I am here enjoying the influence, advice and vote of Messrs. Sumner, Banks, Bird, Beard, Robinson, Bowles, Davis, Sanborn, and their peers, who have deserted the party of which I was a member, and joined the Liberal contest, and joined themselves to its enemies. It is to be assumed that having apparently done nothing offensive to them, he will again receive their votes for Governor, as Governor in election.

I am, very truly, your obedient friend,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, Lynn, Mass.

It will be seen by the conclusion of the letter that the General is still rather sore from the defeat of last year, but this will not prevent him from keeping quiet. The assertion with regard to the vote in the Convention by which he was defeated is somewhat inaccurate, as the whole number of delegates when the vote was taken was over 1,180, and the vote was perfectly fair. It is rumored in some quarters that the Labor Reformers, who have met with such success in their political movements heretofore, intend to nominate Butler at the Convention which is to be held on the 21st, at Farmingham, and it cannot be denied that Butler is appealing with some skill to the laboring men in the speeches he is now making in different parts of the State. However, it is incredible that the General should consent to run against Mr. Washburn this year, and thus aid the opposition, whom he is so greatly interested to see defeated. Nothing means more certain than that Gov. Washburn will be renominated and re-elected by a handsome majority.

OGDENSBURG.

Congratulations of the Republicans Victory in North Carolina—The People Awake.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Special advices state that the Republicans of Ogdensburg last evening celebrated the triumph in the Old North State with great éclat. Bonfires, illuminations, torchlight procession, with flags, banners, &c., together with a fine illumination in many parts of the city, were the order of the evening. The ground swell gathers with universal force in Northern New-York, the enemies of Greeleyism with the same overwhelming disaster longs as elsewhere.

THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Imposing Demonstrations Yesterday Afternoon and Evening in Madison.

Eloquent Speech of Senator Morton—Startling Review of Horace Greeley's Political Career—Torch-Light Procession—Illumination and Decorations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MADISON, Ind., Aug. 13.—Senator Morton addressed the largest political meeting ever assembled in Jefferson County, at the Rink this afternoon. The Rink, the largest building of the kind in the State, was fitted up with floor, benches and stage by the Central Committee. At 12½ o'clock the people began to flock to the building, and for a long while after Mr. Morton had commenced to speak crowds thronged the aisles, galleries and pavements outside in such vast numbers that it was impossible to hear the words of the distinguished statesman. Finally it became necessary to suspend the speaking, while a resolute effort was made by the ushers, committee men and others, to seat the vast concourse. Order was at length restored, and Senator Morton's powerful logic and energetic sentences retained the quiet, earnest attention of all present. The meeting has been entirely successful. An immense number of farmers, with their wives and children, were in the city from the country. One long and spacious gallery was crowded with colored voters with their families. The remaining three galleries and the entire floor of the Rink was densely crowded with citizens and visitors. It is estimated that over six thousand persons were present in the building.

In opening his address, Senator Morton alluded to his last visit to this city during the campaign of 1864. He then met this people to urge them to continue their efforts for the salvation of the nation, threatened by armed traitors in the field. He now urged them to adhere to the same principles and pursue the same conduct. The Senator then took up Greeley, and the reasons for his nomination by the Democratic Party. The Southern wing of the Democratic Party forced the nomination upon their Northern allies. The Democratic politicians of the North were bitterly opposed to Greeley, but they must meet all of them have been compelled to yield and accept him. He read from the speech of Mr. Voorhees, of this State, a bitter denunciation of Greeley, and quoted an extract from a recent letter of Voorhees, in which he says, "No Democrat could retain his self-respect or his honesty and vote for Greeley." The Democrats of the South demanded Greeley because he was the original secessionist—one who openly and roosted secession at the beginning of the war. Mr. Greeley placed the right of secession upon bitter grounds than even the rebels of the South. Mr. Morton here quoted from the speech of Greeley in Congress: "It is for the American people to consider whether a man shall be elevated to the Presidency of the United States, who stands summitted to the doctrine that whoever desires to dissolve the Government has the inalienable right to do so." Mr. Greeley has never retracted any of the sentiments in the very bitter editorials on the subject of secession. On the contrary, he reiterated them in his *American Conflict*, written three years after the war. If he should be elected, and the South wish to secede, Mr. Greeley would be in sympathy and secede with them, and could not, nor would not offer any objections to their withdrawal.

Greeley's Niagara peace Commission and his terrible letter to Lincoln was the next thing that recommended him to the South. In that letter Greeley declared the nation was bleeding to death, and that peace must be made in any terms. The most scorching part of the speech was the reviewing of Greeley's action on bailing Jeff. Davis. Mr. Morton held Jeff. Davis accountable for the death and suffering of the Union prisoners during the war. Libby and Belle Isle were in clear sight of Jeff. Davis' mansion. He must have been familiar with the treatment and untold misery of our soldiers. Yet he never did anything to relieve them, nor did the rebel authorities ever, save in one instance, permit the provisions and clothing shipped by Mr. Morton while Governor of the State, to reach the Union prisoners. They were appropriated and consumed by rebel officers and soldiers. Jeff. Davis was responsible for this, yet Horace Greeley went four hundred miles out of his way to bail Jeff. Davis, when there was twenty million dollars at his command in Virginia alone. Horace Greeley was the first man to take Jeff. Davis' blood-stained hand in friendly grasp, as he stood there surrounded by rebel officials and sympathizers.

In reviewing Greeley's letter accepting the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, he stated that the time would be when it would be seen that he was no less a Republican than he ever was for accepting their nomination. That in nominating him they were even more Democratic than ever. Senator Morton then read several extracts from the New-York *Tribune*, showing what Greeley's idea of Democracy was, and closing each paragraph with the sentences, "Mind, gentlemen, in nominating me you are even more Democratic than before."

The Senator had to leave on the 3 P. M. train, closed amid great enthusiasm.

He was followed by Gen. John W. Fonville, of Kentucky. In one of the most forcible and eloquent speeches of the campaign, which was most vociferously applauded.

Hon. W. W. Herred, Republican candidate in opposition to W. J. Holman in the Third Congressional District, was announced but on reaching the audience, who were already tired, he asked leave to reserve his speech for the evening when another rousing meeting and a torch-lights procession took place.

The Republican torch-light procession was one of the most brilliant and successful demonstrations of this kind ever witnessed in the city. About 7½ o'clock, the Grant and Wilson Clubs, the Banners, and the "Black Boys in Blue," a colored club, in beautiful new uniforms, started from the Columbian Hall, with torches and banners waving. They were preceded by the Concordia Band, and, with martial music, paraded the city. The houses along the line of march were many of them lighted up and decorated with appropriate mottoes and transparencies. The entire city seemed as if it were almost in a blaze of light and glory; vast multitudes thronged the sidewalks, and thoughtless, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The procession finally reached the rink, which rapidly filled up, and soon was overflowing with people.

The assemblage was called to order by Hon. James H. Allen, Republican Presidential Elector for the Third District, who introduced Gen. Chas. W. Chase, of Cincinnati. The General was received with loud cheers, and proceeded at once to move upon the enemies' works. He is an able speaker, and his full, round voice rang out in clarion tones in behalf of the grand and glorious principles of the Republican Party. He pictured with telling effect the absurdities of the coalition, the party without a name, the great "What-is-it-anything-to-beat-Grant." The General held his large audience to the close, notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather.

Hon. W. W. Herred was the next speaker. Mr. Herred is a young and brilliant lawyer of the Third District, and, against his will, the competitor of Judge Holman. He is making gallant fight. The speech delivered yesterday is, in the opinion of the distrust, was most fascinating. He made a fine impression, and the Republicans are proud of him as their standard-bearer.

The campaign has opened most auspiciously in old Jefferson, and the demonstrations of today promise a glorious victory at the approaching State and Presidential elections. The dissensions that have for years prevailed in the party ranks are healed. The rotten limbs have been lopped off the grand old Republican tree, the disappointed place-hunters and scrubheads, have found their level, and the party is in better condition now than ever. The Courier, the leading Republican paper in this district, under the editorial management of the veteran Col. Garber, is doing noble service in the campaign. The people are thoroughly aroused, and will fight it out on the old Union line.

Large Meetings at Indianapolis and Madison—The State in a Fever of Excitement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, addressed a large audience at the Wigwam here to-night. The meeting was a grand success, in spite of a torch-light procession and illumination by the Democrats, who turned out en masse to hear Carl Schurz. The display of the Greeleyites, as well as their speeches, was dampened by a dash of rain. Both meetings went very large, and party enthusiasm great. Senator Morton and Gen. Governor, of Ohio, addressed an audience of fourteen-and at Madison today, one of the largest meetings ever held in that part of the State. The activity of the canvassing in Indiana may be judged when it is stated that thirty political meetings were held at different points today, and this will be kept up with even increasing vigor. Senators Morton and Pratt, Gen. Harlan, Gen. Grosvenor, Col. Thompson, Gov. Hates, and other distinguished speakers are actively engaged. Senator Wilson's recent brilliant tour is still the theme of congratulation. It will be productive of grand results.

An Impartial View of the Condition of Parties in the States.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A letter received here from a well-informed and trustworthy gentleman in Indiana, gives the following account of the condition of political affairs in that State. Similar accounts come from other sources and confirm in a general way all that he says: "We are fully aroused here, and hard at work over the whole State. Senator Wilson is having a triumphant march. Wherever he goes tens of thousands turn out to meet him, and he does not disappoint the people, high as their expectations have been. Our vote in 1870 was 26,000 short of the vote of 1868, and the actual increase since then is at least 25,000. We have gained more than half of this, and we lost by the "stay at homes" more than half in 1870. So that, as I look at the situation, our majority must be from 5,000 to 12,000. The colored vote is solid for us. I have no doubt that we shall get 10,000 more votes in October than we did two years ago, and of this number almost 10,000 will be Republican. There are not more than 1,500 Greeley Republicans in the State, and everything now indicates that we shall gain that many Democrats."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Reign of Terror of the Liberal Republicans—Republicans Attacked in Several Counties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 13.—In the Senate district comprising the Counties of Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander, where the Republicans have gained 1,600 votes since the previous State election, the excitement is still at fever heat, and acts of violence are quite frequent. The residents are chiefly whites, and a thorough canvass of the district was made by Jas. H. Foote and Thos. N. Cooper, the Republican Senatorial candidate. On Sunday last, while Mr. Cooper was in church at Holly Springs, Iredell County, a mob of Greeleyites from Olin, armed with clubs and pistols, assembled at the place for the avowed purpose of killing him. He was escorted from church by his friends, and conveyed in safety to his residence, two miles off.

Two days before, that E. B. Drake, of Iredell, editor of the Statesville *American*, who recently pronounced for Grant, was attacked near his office by a crowd of ruffians, headed by John Houston, and brutally beaten in the street.

At Beaver Creek Township, in Wilkes County, a shocking affair occurred at the close of the campaign. D. M. Parsons, Republican, and "XX" Robbins, a Democrat, had made engagements to speak there—the latter in the evening. By 9 o'clock most of the Greeleyites of the township were in front of McNeill's store, armed with revolvers and knives. Among them was a man named Vancy, who began to quarrel with Jonathan Stout, a Republican. Vancy, maddened by the cool and passive behavior of Stout, loudly swore that he would either kill him or eat his breakfast in hell. He assaulted Stout with a pole, striking him with it several times, and Stout retreated, facing his assailant as he did so. Vancy then threw down the pole, and, knife in hand, sprang at Stout, who, quick as a flash, drew his own knife, and as the two met, the thrust in Vancy's breast. "The d——d scoundrel has killed me," Vancy gasped out, and instantly expired. The blade had pierced his heart. Stout has disappeared, but it is believed that he will give himself up. There was no public speaking in Beaver Creek after that.

At Taylor's Spring, Iredell County, James H. Foote and John Wright, Republicans, were fired from Olin Township, as he was taking dinner under a tree. Osborne stealthily approached Major Foote and kicked him savagely on the head. The Olin gang drew their pistols, but Foote's friends rallied and drove them off.

In Wilkes County, at Antioch Township, an unprovoked assault was committed on Green John Johnson, an inoffensive colored man, by Wesley Souther, because he voted the Republican ticket. This is the first time that Iredell County has been canvassed by the Republicans since the close of the war.

THE TIOGA COLORED MEN.

Meeting in Owego—Speeches and Stump-Raising—Unanimity for Grant and Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—One of the largest demonstrations of colored people to commemorate emancipation and the Fifteenth Amendment ever held in this vicinity was held here today. Large delegations were present from the adjoining counties and great enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. John M. Langston, of Washington, D. C., addressed them with great eloquence for two hours. In the evening several hundred citizens of Owego, white and colored, repaired to Vesper Cliff, outside the village limits, the residence of R. P. Hotchkiss, Esq., where a Grant and Wilson flag was erected. Speeches were made by Prof. Langston, Hon. W. Smith and Lyman Settel, Esq. Cheers followed each of the speakers. The meeting closed with a torch-light procession. The colored vote of Tioga County, which most a majority for Grant and Wilson, and the usual Republican majority will be rolled up in November.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Called to Meet at Syracuse Sept. 4—The State Committee—The "Liberal Party" Conference.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The New-York Democratic State Central Committee met at Congress Hall this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and after a brief session and animated discussion, in which the question of an early call of the State Convention was pressed, it was resolved to hold the Convention at Syracuse on the 4th of September next, at noon. The vacancies in the Committee from the First Judicial District were filled by the choice of John Kelly and James S. Thayer. Gen. Cochrane and Alfred Wilkinson, the Chairman and Secretary of the Liberal Republican State Committee, were present, and concerted with the above-mentioned time and place for their State Convention.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer in Southern Michigan on Tuesday afternoon has moved north-eastwardly, with threatening weather, mostly westerly winds and rain, same on the lower lakes, extending eastwardly over New-York and New-England. Somewhat windy and blear weather on the South Atlantic coast, and northerly winds and partly cloudy weather on the lower Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, with clearing weather. Clear weather and northerly winds in the North-west and on the upper lakes.

PROGNOSTICATIONS.

The area of low barometer, attended by threatening weather and rain areas, moves over the lower lakes, New-York and New-England, with clearing weather and possibly northerly winds, followed by the latter section by Wednesday afternoon. Variable south-easterly and northerly winds on the South Atlantic and Gulf, with partly cloudy weather and some local scattered rains; clearing weather in the North-west and on the upper lakes, with northerly and westerly winds extending by noon over the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

The Congressional Caucus in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—It is understood that Mr. Edmund Sehrer will yield to a call upon him and become the candidate for Governor against John C. Brown, the Democratic nominee. Sehrer is a Liberal in his views and a supporter of Horace Greeley. Brown is also for Greeley and favors the maintenance of the Democratic organization. A lively canvass is anticipated.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Mr. Greeley Stumping New-England in Behalf of His Candidacy.

GORHAM, N. H., Aug. 13.—Mr. Greeley, accompanied by Col. Kent, left Lancaster for Gorham at 8 o'clock this morning. People had assembled at the stations along the route—Northumberland, Groveton, Stark and Milan. At Berlin he came out on the platform of the car, and was greeted with hearty cheers. He arrived at Gorham at 11:20 A. M., and was met at the depot by a committee of reception and bands of music, and was escorted to the Alpine House, where, after holding a short levee, he appeared on the piazza of the hotel. He was introduced by Dr. Wright, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE: Our friend who addressed you spoke of the grandest history of the last half century. I will say this, that wherever we may have differed concerning the origin and cause of these events, as indeed we must have differed, we are very generally agreed regarding its waste, and I will agree that the providential dispensation was wiser and nobler than any we anticipated, or any one of us could have planned. We have passed through convulsions, and our country was called upon to make great losses and to meet unthinkingly great sacrifices. I would be bad conclusion if, after all these troubles, we were not wiser and nobler than those difficulties found us. To quote the words of the great President who lost his life in these troubles. I have not controlled events. Events have controlled me. I have based respect for others men's opinions. Other men have sought to serve their country by other means than I would have chosen, but I have learned by the changing circumstances and changing fortunes of the last twelve years, respect for adversity. I have felt the sting of adversity and feel respect for defeat as I have felt the bitterness of defeat. I ask of you, my fellow-citizens, that you respect that sincerity of conviction that you respect in yourself. I claim always that it is possible for you to be wiser next year than you are this, just as you are wiser this year than you were last. I do not propose to enter into the controversy of the day. The people will pronounce their verdict in due time, and are not to be influenced—as they should not be—by the personal aspirations of the candidate. They will find their verdict on the duties and requirements of the day. Whatever may be the personal issue of this campaign, the result can only be a greater harmony among the people. They will say, after all, these which the majority choose are our leaders; and I commit all these questions to you unargued.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I will not make a harangue. The people will gradually mature and ripen, due time reaches their verdict. Therefore, rejoicing with you that this great country, one issue, and one destiny, and that we are a guiding star to all nations seeking liberty, encouraged by our example and cheered by our triumphs, I take my leave.

Mr. Greeley left in a carriage for the Glen House. Mr. Greeley arrived here in a carriage from the Alpine House, Col. Kent, Col. D. David, of New-York; L. G. Moore, of New-York, a member of the Union League Club, and Mr. Mulkey, proprietor of the Glen House. He was received with music, and conducted to the spacious parlor of the Glen House, where he shook hands with many, by Hon. L. Putnam, Ex-Mayor of Portland. In response to the words of welcome addressed to him by Mr. Putnam, he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am sure that free thought is an excellent thing, but I am not so sure that free speech is always so advisable. It certainly is not always so agreeable. I find public speaking is very common, and is usually conducted with great good sense. I feel sure myself that speaking when not essential is regarded as something to be endured if not to be desired. I can only say that I came up here for a few hours to see some friends and make myself as little troublesome to others as possible. This is not my first visit to this spot. I trust it is not yours; I hope it will not be our last, and, in any case, whatever the events of this or other years may be, I hope many of us will rather bear annoyance to conform by the views of nature we find and have our minds expanded by the finest scenery on this continent. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, without troubling you with any further remarks, permit me to say that I shall be glad to meet and take by the hand such of my friends as are desirous of so doing.

LOUISIANA.

The Pinchback Convention Indorses the Philadelphia Platform and Nominates a State Ticket—The Serenade Bolt.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 13.—The Pinchback Republican Convention, today, passed a resolution indorsing

THE CANADA PEACE PARLEY.

Greeley Believed by Rebels to be in Favor of Peace with Separation.

The "Correspondence with Mr. Greeley Promotive of Their Wishes."

It "Consolidated the Democrats and Divided the Republicans."

The Copperheads Preparing for Insurrection in 1864.

Report of C. C. Clay, Jr., Rebel Commissioner.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Aug. 11, 1864.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Richmond, Va., C. S. A.:

SIR: I deem it due to Mr. Holcombe and myself to address you in explanation of the circumstances leading to and attending our correspondence with Hon. Horace Greeley, which has been the subject of so much misrepresentation in the United States, and, if they are correctly copied, of at least two newspapers in the Confederate States. We addressed a joint and informal note to the President on this subject, but, as it was sent by a messenger under peculiar embarrassments, it was couched in very guarded terms and was not so full or explicit as we originally intended or desired to make it. I hope he has already delivered it and has explained its purpose and supplied what was wanting to do us full justice.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS RECEIVE COMPANY.

Soon after the arrival of Mr. Holcombe, Mr. Thompson and myself in Canada West it was known in the United States, and was the subject of much speculation there as to the object of our visit. Some politicians, of more or less fame, representing all parties in the United States, came to see Mr. Holcombe and myself—Mr. Thompson being at Toronto and less accessible than we were at the Falls—either through curiosity or some better or worse motive. They found that our conversation was mainly directed to the mutual injury we were inflicting on each other by war, the necessity for peace in order to preserve whatever was valuable to both sections, and the probability of foreign intervention, when we were thoroughly exhausted and unable to injure others, and the dictation of a peace less advantageous to both belligerents than they might now make, if there was an armistice of sufficient duration to allow passion to subside and reason to resume its sway.

WHY SANDERS SOUGHT OUT GREELEY.

In the meantime Mr. George N. Sanders—who had preceded us to the Falls—was addressing, either directly or indirectly, his ancient and intimate party friends, and others in the United States supposed to be favorably inclined, assuring them that a peace mutually advantageous to the North and the South might be made, and inviting them to seek us, that we might consider and discuss the subject. He informed us that Mr. Greeley would visit us if we would be pleased to see him. Believing from his antecedents that he was a sincere friend of peace, even with separation if necessary, we authorized Mr. Sanders to say that we would be glad to see him. Mr. Greeley replied, as we were told through Mr. Jewett—who had been an active and useful agent for communicating with citizens of the United States—that he would prefer to accompany us to Washington City to talk of peace, and would do so if we would go. We did not then believe that Mr. Greeley had authorized this proposal in his name, for neither me nor Mr. Sanders had seen it in any telegram or letter from Mr. Greeley, but had it only from the lips of Mr. Jewett, who is reported to be a man of fervid and fruitful imagination and very credulous of what he wishes to be true. Notwithstanding, after calm deliberation and consultation, we thought that we could not in duty to the Confederate States decline the invitation, and directed Mr. Sanders to say that we would go to Washington if complete and unqualified protection was given us. We did not feel authorized to speak for Mr. Thompson, who was absent, and we, moreover, deemed it necessary that he or I should remain here to promote the objects that the Secretary of War had given us and another in charge.

Mr. Sanders responded in his own peculiar style, as you have seen, or will see, by the inclosed copy of the correspondence, which was published under my supervision.

GREELEY MORE SERVICEABLE THAN HAD BEEN HOPED.

We did not expect to hear from Mr. Greeley again upon the subject, and were greatly surprised by his note from the United States side of the Falls, addressed to us as "duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace."

How or by whom that character was imputed to us, we do not know. We suspect, however, that we are indebted for the attribution of the high and responsible office to Mr. Jewett, or to that yet more credulous and inventive personage, Dame Rumor. Certainly, we are not justly chargeable with having assumed or affected that character, or with having given any one sufficient grounds to infer that we came clothed with any such powers. We never sought or desired a safe conduct to Washington, or an interview with Mr. Lincoln. We never proposed, suggested or intimated any terms of peace to any person, that did not embrace the independence of the Confederate States. We have been as zealous of the rights, interest and honor of our Government as any of its citizens can be, and have never willingly compromised them by act, word or sign. We have not felt it our duty to declare to all who have approached us upon the subject, that reunion was impossible under any change of the Constitution, or abridgement of the powers of the Federal Government. We have not dispelled the fond delusion of most of those with whom we have conversed, that some kind of common Government might at some time hereafter be reestablished. But we have not induced or encouraged this idea. *On the contrary, when obliged to answer the question—"Will the Southern States consent to reunion?"—I have answered, "Not now; you have shed so much of their best blood, have desolated so many homes, inflicted so much injury, caused so much physical and mental agony, and have threatened and attempted such irreparable wrongs—without justification or excuse, as they believe—that they would now prefer extermination to your embrace as friends and fellow-citizens of the same Government. You must wait till the blood of our slaughtered people has exhaled from the soil, till the homes which you have destroyed have been rebuilt, till our badges of mourning have been laid aside and the memorials of our wrongs are no longer visible on every hand, before you propose to rebuild a joint and common Government. But I think the South will agree to an armistice of six or more months, and to a treaty of amity and commerce, securing peculiar and exclusive privileges to both sections, and possibly to an alliance defensive, or even, for some purposes, both defensive and offensive."*

GREELEY HELPING THE REBEL PLANS.

If we can credit the assurances of both Peace and War Democrats, uttered to us in person or through the Presses of the United States, our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been promotive of our wishes. It has impressed all but fanatical Abolitionists with the opinion that there can be no peace while Mr. Lincoln presides over the Government of the United States. All concede that we will not accept his terms, and scarcely any Democrat, and not all the Republicans, will insist on them. They are not willing to pay the price his terms exact of the North. They see that he can reach peace only through subjugation of the South, which but few think practicable, through universal bankruptcy at the North, through seas of their own blood as well as of ours, through the utter demoralization of their people and destruction of their republican Governments, through anarchy and moral chaos—all of which is more repulsive and intolerable than even the separation and independence of the South.

GREELEY'S ORGAN ON THE REBEL SIDE.

All the Democratic Presses denounce Mr. Lincoln's manifesto in strong terms, and many Republican Presses (and among them the New-York Tribune) admit it was a blunder. Mr. Greeley has been chagrined and incensed by it, as his articles clearly show. I am told by those who profess to have heard his private expressions of opinion and feeling, that he burns with fools on high places, and regards himself as deceived and maltreated by the Administration. From all that I can see or hear, I am satisfied that the correspondence has tended strongly toward consolidating the Democracy and dividing the Republicans, and encouraging the friends of peace. Many prominent politicians of the United States assure us that it is the most opportune and efficient moral instrumentality for stopping the war that could have been conceived or exerted, and beg us to refrain from any vindication of our course or explanation of our purposes.

At all events, we have developed what we desired to the eyes of our own people—that war, with all its horrors, is less terrible and hateful than the alternative offered by Mr. Lincoln. We hope that none will hereafter be found in North Carolina, or in any other part of the Confederate States, so base as to insist that we shall make any more advances to him in behalf of peace; but that all of our citizens will gird themselves with renewed and redoubled energy and resolution to battle against our foes until our utter extermination, rather than halt to ponder the terms which he haughtily proclaims as his ultimata. If such be the effect of our correspondence, we shall be amply indemnified for all the misrepresentation which we have incurred or can incur.

Mr. Greeley's purpose may have been merely to find out our conditions of peace; but we give him credit for seeking higher objects. While we contemplated and desired something more, yet it was part of our purpose to ascertain Mr. Lincoln's conditions of peace. We have achieved our purpose in part—Mr. Greeley has failed altogether. He correctly reports us as having proposed no terms. We never intended to propose any until instructed by our Government. We have suffered ourselves to be falsely reported as proposing certain terms—among them reunion—for reasons that our judgments approved, hoping that we would in due time be fully vindicated at home.

If there is no more wisdom in our country than is displayed in the malignant articles of the Richmond *Examiner* and Petersburg *Register*, approving of the ukase of Mr. Lincoln, the war must continue until neutral nations interfere and command the peace. Such articles are copied into all the Republican Presses of the United States, and help them more in encouraging the prosecution of the war than anything they can themselves utter.

WHAT THE COPPERHEADS WERE DOING IN 1864.

If I am not deceived, the elements of convulsion and revolution existing in the North have been greatly agitated by the *pronunciamento* of the autocrat of the White House. Not only Democrats but Republicans are protesting against a draft to swell an army to fight to free negroes, and are declaring more boldly for States rights and the Union as it was. *Many say the draft cannot and shall not be enforced. The Democracy are beginning to learn that they must endure persecution, outrage and tyranny at the hands of the Republicans just as soon as they can bring back their armed legions from the South. They read their own fate in that of the people of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland. They are beginning to lean more on the side of our people as their natural allies and as the champions of States rights and of popular liberty. Many of them would gladly lock arms with our soldiers in crushing their common enemy—the Abolitionists.* Many of them would fall into our lines if our armies occupied any States north of the Ohio for a month or even a week. Many of them are looking to the time when they must flee their country or fight for their inalienable rights. *They are preparing for the latter alternative.*

The instructions of the Secretary of War to us and the officers detailed for special service have not been neglected. We have been arranging for the indispensable co-operation. It is promised, and we hope will soon be furnished. Then we will act. We have been disappointed and delayed by causes which I cannot now explain.

I fondly trust that our efforts will not be defeated or hindered by unwise and intemperate declarations of public opinion, by newspaper editors or others who are regarded as its exponents. We have a difficult rôle to play, and must be judged with charity until heard in our own defense.

I am much indebted to Mr. Holcombe, Mr. Sanders and Mr. Tucker for the earnest and active aid they have given me in promoting the objects of Mr. Thompson's and my mission.

Mr. T. is at Toronto, and Mr. H. is at the Falls. If here, or if I could delay the transmission of this communication, I should submit it to them for some expression of their opinions.

As I expect this to reach the Confederate States by a safe hand, I do not take the time and labor necessary to put it in cipher; if, indeed, there is anything in it worth concealing from our enemies.

I have the honor to be, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant, C. C. CLAY, Jr.

Important to Importers—The Duty on Silks and Silk Crapes.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the Treasury by Gen. Arthur, Collector of this port:

SIR: Application has been made to this Department for a reversal of its decision whereby silk crapes are classified as silks in the piece, and charged with sixty per cent. duty, and for a refund of the difference in duty between that rate and the rate claimed by the parties, viz., fifty per cent. ad valorem.

A suit involving this question has been twice tried. On one trial the jury disagreed, and on the other trial a verdict was had against the Government. The application of the parties has been submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury and to the United States District-Attorney of New-York, both of whom state substantially that in their opinion the question involved is mainly, if not entirely, one of commercial designation, and in view of the trials already had, and of the conflict of evidence likely to be presented on any further trial of the case, they do not recommend that a further trial be had.

As it is the desire of the Department to avoid needless litigation in doubtful cases, I am disposed to join in the view taken by the law officers before mentioned, and have therefore to direct that your practice in this respect be changed, and that such goods hereafter be classified at fifty per centum, as manufactures of silk not otherwise provided for, and you are authorized to prepare the necessary certified statements for the refund to the importers of the amounts due them upon certificate of discontinuance of the various suits being filed, and also in cases where protests and appeal have been duly filed, and no suits instituted when time for commencement of suit has not expired.

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed.) WM. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.

Arrest Under the New Shipping Law.

Edward Bennett and John Horan were, yesterday, arrested for violation of sections [illegible] and [illegible] of the new United States Shipping law. These sections are designed specially for the protection of foreign sailors from the "runners" for the more disreputable class of sailors' boarding-houses. These men were accustomed to board the different incoming ships and forcibly take possession of the sailors' luggage. The unfortunate seamen had no alternative but to follow their baggage to the boarding-houses. Horan and Bennett were arrested in the act of boarding the German bark Wilhelm Kisker without the permission of the master of said bark, and before the Wilhelm Kisker had been moored. The prisoners were taken before Commissioner Shields, and held for examination in $1,000 bail.

Pay of the Corporation Attorney's Clerks.

A motion was made, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to open judgments amounting to $11,260, entered against the City in favor of the clerks of the Corporation Counsel, for salary. It appeared that during the absence of the Assistant Corporation Attorney, Mr. Dean, who had the defense of the suits in charge, judgment was entered against the City by default. The motion to open this judgment is now made on the grounds that, by the Charter of 1870, no judgment could be entered against the City except upon the verdict of a jury; that the omission to put in an answer was excusable under the circumstances, and that the City has a good defense to the claim, the Board of Audit having appropriated only $7,000 for this purpose, while the judgments exceed this amount by over $4,000.

Judge Barrett directed that the judgments be opened, but only on condition that payment be made of the amount admitted to be due, and that the Counsel to the Corporation accept short notice of trial.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE SUN.

From the London Spectator, Aug. 3.

When we consider the intense heat which has prevailed in Europe during July, and the circumstances that in America also the heat has been excessive, insomuch that in New-York the number of deaths during the week ending July 6 was three times greater than the average, we are naturally led to the conclusion that the sun himself is giving out more heat than usual. Though not indorsing such an opinion, which, indeed, is not warranted by the facts, since terrestrial causes are quite sufficient to explain the recent unusual heats, we cannot refrain from noting, as at the least a curious coincidence, that at the very time when the heat has been so great, the great central luminary of the solar system has been the scene of a very remarkable disturbance—an event, in fact, altogether unlike any which astronomers have hitherto observed.

It will not be unknown to our readers—in these days, when every one knows everything about the sun—that astronomers no longer confine their attention to the actual aspect of the solar orb. By a contrivance which need not here be described, the astronomer can tell what is going on in a certain gaseous envelope surrounding the sun, which to ordinary telescopic research is altogether invisible, except during eclipses. This envelope, some 5,000 or 6,000 miles deep, is called the chromosphere, (by purists, the chromatosphere,) and consists in the main of glowing hydrogen, but in its lower strata contains the glowing vapors of sodium, magnesium, and many other elements. These, however, are ordinarily so low down that they can scarcely be recognized under the ordinary conditions of the new method of observation, except here and there round the sun's disc. It is as though our earth were examined by some highly ingenious astronomers in Venus or Mercury, who could recognize at times the vapor of water in our air, where it rose pretty freely and to a considerable height above oceans, but not over the continents, because less vapor there arose into the air. Only, in the sun's case the vapors are not, like the vapor of water on earth, at a cool and pleasant temperature, but are such vapors as rise above the molten surface of metal in our furnaces. They are at so high a temperature that a wind of such vapor, blowing, as such winds do, over the surface of the sun, would be competent to reduce our earth in a few seconds to vapor likewise.

Now certain Italian spectroscopists—Respighi, Secchi, Tacchini and others—have set themselves the task of keeping a continual watch upon the solar chromatosphere. They draw pictures of it, and of the mighty colored prominences which are from time to time upreared out of, or through, the chromatospheric envelope. They note the vapors which are present, as well as what can be learned of the heat at which these vapors exist, their pressure, their rate of motion, and other like circumstances. It was while engaged in some of the more difficult and delicate of these tasks that Tacchini noticed the strange occurrence now to be described.

"I have observed a phenomenon," he says, "which is altogether new in the whole series of my observations. Since May 6 I had found certain regions in the sun remarkable for the presence of magnesium." Some of these extended half way round the sun. This state of things continued, the extension of these magnesium regions gradually growing greater, until at length "on June 18," says Tacchini, "I was able to recognize the presence of magnesium quite round the sun—that is to say, the chromatosphere was completely invaded by the vapor of this metal. This ebullition was accompanied by an absence of the colored prominences, while, on the contrary, the flames of the chromatosphere were very marked and brilliant. It seemed to me as though I could see the surface of our great source of light renewing itself." While this was going on Tacchini noticed (as had frequently happened before in his experience) that the bright streaks on the sun which are called faculæ were particularly brilliant close to those parts of the edge of the disc where the flames of the chromatosphere were most splendid and characteristic. The granulations also, which the astronomer can recognize all over the sun, when a large telescope is employed, were unusually distinct.

Tacchini concludes (and the inference seems just) that there had not been a number of local eruptions of magnesium vapor, but complete expulsions. Only we would venture to substitute for the word "expulsion" the expression "outflow" or "uprising," since it may well be that these vapors rise by a quiet process resembling evaporation, and not by any action so violent that it could properly be regarded as expulsive.

In whatever way, however, the glowing vapor of magnesium thus streamed into the envelope of the sun, it would seem that the aspect of our luminary was modified by the process—not indeed in a very striking manner, or our observers in England would have noticed the change, yet appreciably. "More than one person," says Tacchini, "has told me that the light of the sun has not at present its ordinary aspect; and at the Observatory we have judged that we might make the same remark. The change must be attributed to magnesium."

It is impossible to consider attentively the remarkable occurrence recorded by Tacchini without being struck by the evidence which it affords of solar mutability. We know that during thousands of years our sun has poured forth his light and heat upon the worlds which circle around him, and that there has been no marked intermittence of the supply. We hear, indeed, of occasions when the sun has been darkened for a while, and we have abundant reasons for believing that he has at times been so spot-covered that there has been a notable diminution of the supply of light and heat for several days together. Yet we have had no reasons for anticipating that our sun might permanently lose so much of his heat and lustre that the inhabitants of earth would suffer. Tacchini's observation reminds us, however, that processes are at work upon the sun which admit of being checked or increased, interrupted altogether or exaggerated so violently, (as it were,) that the whole aspect of the sun, his condition as the fire and lamp of the planetary system, may be seriously affected.

If we only remember that our sun is one of the stars, not in any way distinguished, unless perhaps by relative insignificance, from the great bulk of the stars which illuminate our skies at night, or are revealed by the telescope, we shall learn to recognize the possibility that he may undergo marked changes. There are stars which, after shining with apparent steadiness for thousands of years, (possibly for millions of years before astronomy was thought of,) have become suddenly much reduced in brightness, or after a few fluctuations (as it were) have gone out altogether. There are others which have shone with equal steadiness, and have then suddenly blazed out for a while with a lustre exceeding a hundredfold that which they formerly possessed. It would be equally unpleasant for ourselves whether the sun suddenly lost the best part of his light, and presently went out altogether, or whether he suddenly grew fifty-fold brighter and hotter than he now is. Yet in the present position of sidereal astronomy it is quite impossible to assert confidently that one event or the other might not take place at any time.

Fortunately, we may view this matter (just as astronomers have learned to view the prospect of mischievous collisions with comets,) as a question of probabilities. Among so many thousands of stars there have been so many sudden outbursts of light and fire, so many sudden defalcations of splendor. Our sun is one of those thousands, and so far as we know takes his chance with the rest. Precisely, then, as we derive confidence from the law of probabilities, that since so many only out of so many millions perish by lightning or any other specified form of injury, any individual person is unlikely to perish in that particular way, so may we reason about our sun, that since only a small proportion of his fellow suns undergo disastrous changes, he is unlikely to be one of the unfortunates. It may be that one of these days, when we obtain clearer ideas of the structure of the sidereal universe than we at present possess, we may obtain more satisfactory reasons for confidence. The analysis of stars with the spectroscope, the recently proposed processes of star-gauging, the application of new methods of determining star motions, these and other researches may show what are the conditions which render a sun's tenure of office precarious. Let it be hoped that when this has been accomplished a large majority of the conditions in question will be found, in the case of our own sun, to be favorable to the permanence of his position as fire, light and life of the planetary system.

Yellow Fever on the Spanish Man-of-War.

The Spanish iron-clad frigate Numancia, measuring over 7,000 tons, is now at anchor in the Narrows, infested with yellow fever. No communication has been had with the shore by her commander or officers, and the only accounts which can at present reach the community are from the Health Officer, Dr. Vanderpoel, and his deputies. It is not known on what day the first fatal case occurred, but it appears that seven deaths have occurred in the corresponding number of days which have elapsed since the vessel left the port of Havana. At the present moment there are eighteen cases of well-developed yellow fever on board, which were removed yesterday to the Quarantine Hospital at West Bank. Yesterday morning Dr. Vanderpoel sent the Governor up to Ward's Island for nurses. Yesterday morning also the last fatal case (the seventh) occurred on the Numancia. Dr. Vanderpoel will decide to-day whether the sailors shall be left on board ship or transferred to the receiving ships Albany and Delaware, moored in the Lower Bay, for receiving people in whose midst the germs of disease is supposed to linger.

MAINE.

Brilliant Opening of the Campaign by the Republicans.

The Prospects in the Several Congressional Districts—What the Greeley Hosts Amount To—A Glance at the Situation and the Possibilities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

"And now for Maine!" So cried the Democrats when they thought they had carried North Carolina, and so answered the Republicans when they knew the old North State was theirs; and the struggle began. The campaign was fairly opened by the Republicans last week, right on the heels of the good news from the first Southern State to respond, and their determination seems to be to continue it to the end in the same gallant and brilliant style. The local election, which is to take place in September, on the 9th, and is to show the strength of the two parties, is for Governor, members of the Legislature, county officers, and members of Congress.

The Republican candidate for Governor is Hon. Sidney Perham, of Paris, the present incumbent; and the Democratic, or Greeley candidate, is Hon. Charles P. Kimball, of Portland, the Democratic standard-bearer of the last year. For Congressman, in the First District, John H. Burleigh, of York, has been nominated by the Republicans in the place of Mr. Lynch, who has withdrawn—not because of dissatisfaction, but because he has held the office the full measure of time, and is now, according to the theory down here, belonging to another section of the district; and the Democrats have nominated William H. Clifford, of Portland, a brilliant young lawyer and popular fellow, whom it is understood the Greeley Republicans in the district have indorsed. In the Second District William P. Frye has been renominated by the Republicans, and the Democrats have as yet made no nomination. In the Third, James G. Blaine, the honorable Speaker of the National House of Representatives, has been renominated by the Republicans, and as yet no one has been put up against him. But on next Thursday the Democrats and Liberal Republicans in his district will hold Conventions in this city and undoubtedly nominate one Thomas H. Lang, a renegade Republican, who has been laying his wires for this ever since the Cincinnati movement was broached. In the Fourth District, at present ably represented by Hon. John J. Peters, the Republicans have made no nomination, but the Democrats have set up, and the Liberal Republicans have indorsed, Hon. Marcellus Emery, the proprietor of the Democratic paper in Bangor, an unrepentant Copperhead, one of the most notorious of his kind in New-England during the war, whose newspaper office, at one time in the midst of the rebellion, was sacked and destroyed by the populace, indignant at his disloyalty; and up to the last moment a firm Bourbon, a bitter opponent of every suggestion of a new departure of the Democratic Party. The Republicans hold their Convention in Bangor next Wednesday, and they will probably nominate Gen. Samuel F. Hersey, of Bangor, though Hon. Josiah Crosby, of Dexter, a staunch Republican, at one time President of the State Senate, has been favorably spoken of. Mr. Peters withdraws for purely personal reasons. He is a leading member of the Bar, and desires to continue so; and believing that he has served as a public man long enough, thinks he is perfectly justified in devoting more of his time in the future to his profession. If he were willing to run again he would undoubtedly get the nomination unanimously, and an easy election, for he is one of the most popular men in the State. Gen. Hersey will be a fit successor to him, for he is a true and loyal Republican, having been a member of the party and a hard worker in it since the very moment of its organization, and is an intelligent, reputable, clear-headed man of business. He has held several local offices, and at one time was spoken of quite generally as a candidate for Governor. In the Fifth and last District Hon. Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth, the present Representative, is again the Republican candidate, and Hon. Frederick A. Pike, of Calais, a renegade Republican, and former member of Congress—immediately preceding Hale—is his opponent. In this district the struggle is entirely of a personal nature. Pike hates Hale because he didn't do something he wanted him to do in the matter of appointments to office. So, nursing his hatred, when the contest opened this year the former determined to oust the latter, if possible, and get in himself. For this reason, when he saw the result of the Cincinnati movement, Pike sprang into it as his chance, and now he's ready to promise anything, to do anything, provided he gets support, or assurances of support, in return.

The Greeley Republican Democrats have the audacity to shout that they are going to carry Maine, or if they don't carry it that they are going to wonderfully reduce the majorities. Well-informed Republicans, the best-posted men in the State, say with confidence that they will do neither; but on the contrary they claim that the Republican majority will be even larger next September, and consequently at the time of the Presidential election, a couple of months later, than last season. What the Democratic Republicans have to overcome will be seen by the following figures. The Republicans elected Perham Governor, last year, by a majority of 10,631, over Kimball, the Democratic candidate; had 26 State Senators against 5 Democrats, and 112 Representatives against 39 Democrats—a majority in the Upper House of 26, and in the Lower of 73. And the present Representatives in Congress, all Republicans, received the following majorities: Lynch, in the First District, 1,495; Frye, in the Second, 3,317; Blaine, in the Third, 3,880; Peters, in the Fourth, 2,610, and Hale, in the Fifth, 1,210. It will be found no easy task to reduce these. It will be far easier to increase them, and if the Republicans keep their organizations as compact as they have them now the record will by and by show an increase.

Concerning the boasted host of Republican Greeleyites, I presume the TIMES would like some information. Fair Republicans, who know the State, and who have canvassed it to some extent, admit that there are many, but they assert that they are steadily decreasing in number. At the beginning, when Greeley was the candidate only of Cincinnati, there were undoubtedly a large number in the State. The *Tribune* has long been read extensively here, and there are many good men, who go but little beyond their own sections, to whom it has been a political guide and teacher. Greeley, in their eyes, was the "great and good" in reality, and when he became a candidate for the "highest office in the gift of the American people," they rallied to his support with enthusiasm and confidence, truly believing that he was to be a second Lincoln. These men were many, and added to them were a small number of "sore-heads"—you'll find them everywhere—who hadn't had any of the loaves and fishes, and so cried and prayed for a change. This was the condition of affairs at the start, but as time went on the aspect changed. These men heard Kilpatrick and Tilton, and saw Greeley's abject surrender to Democracy and repudiation of his past principles, and by degrees came over to where they belonged—on the side of the supporters of the regular candidates of the Republican Party, Grant and Wilson. No two men could have done more here for the Republican cause that Kilpatrick and Tilton. The former's course, his low and vindictive abuse of the President, his swagger and brag, secured many conversions from Greeleyism; and the latter's evident misstatements, his conceits and pettiness, did no good for his cause, which he has boasted he took up because it would impart an element of fun to the campaign. There are "Liberal Republicans" yet in this State, many of them, but there is by no means the vast crowd the *Democratic* Press claims. To balance these, the Republicans think there is a sufficient number of Democrats who declare that they will not vote, unless the Louisville Convention should give them a fit candidate, and of Democrats who have already announced their determination to vote for Grant and Wilson. It seems to be a fact that the old-liners of the Democratic Party here in Maine will cut off their right hands before they will throw a ballot for Horace Greeley; and it is common report in various sections of the State that the talk is bitter among these men.

Those Republicans who have looked over the field report that the Greeley element is strongest in the cities and the larger towns, and that in the heart of the State it does not exist to any great extent, hardly at all. In this, Blaine's district, the Greeley managers are making a herculean effort. They want to create the impression that their strength is enormous. On the occasion of their Conventions next Thursday here, they announce that Greeley will be present, and also N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, who went over from the Republicans' camp, where he has received all the honors he has ever had, to the poverty-stricken Democratic camp, when Charles Sumner jumped. The Liberal Republicans will hold their Convention first, and undoubtedly make the nomination, and the Democrats, who meet at another hall two hours after, will undoubtedly indorse it. Greeley and Banks will in the meantime draw a huge crowd, and the candidate of the "amalgamator" will have a stunning "send off." Speaker Blaine does not appear to be at all "terror-stricken" by these stupendous preparations, but, on the contrary, happy and serene, and so sanguine that he expects a bigger majority than he had when last returned. In the Portland district the Greeley men propose to make a similar effort to that in Augusta. There they may accomplish something, for there are a number of Republicans who are not satisfied with the candidate set up to succeed Lynch, and may be so reckless as to vote for the Democratic candidate, though prepared, when November comes, to vote for Grant. If any district goes against the Republicans, it is believed it will be this (Portland) district. All the others are perfectly safe. There are, however, but a few Republicans who have a doubt of the Portland district. Pike, down in the Fifth District, is said to be losing ground daily. He was quite obnoxious to many Democrats when nominated, and grows more and more so as time goes on. It is reported from portions of the district that a movement is on foot to nominate a Democratic candidate to run against him. This is strongest, so it is said, in Belfast, and points along the west side of the Penobscot. The name mentioned as a candidate in connection with this movement is Gen. Frank Nickerson, of Searsport. The Republicans in the district are looking on with interest; they hope that this nomination will be made, as it will render the election of Hale easy work. Pike and his fuglemen, a number of former office-holders of his appointment, are very industrious, and they will leave no scheme untried that may bring the majority in the district under their standard. Congressman Bingham, of Ohio, who spoke at the great meeting in Bangor on Friday, has gone down into a portion of this district stumping, and no doubt he'll make the enthusiasm for the straight Republican ticket, from beginning to end, as hot as can be.

Some of the best speakers in the Republican Party have taken the stump here. Secretary Boutwell, Congressman Bingham, of Ohio; Gen. Noyes, of Ohio, and others, have already been in portions of the State, and, with the exception of Boutwell, will be here some time longer. Senator Henry Wilson will be down next week; Blaine and Peters and Perham are perambulating, and others will come in before the canvass ends. The Republicans from one end of the State to the other are grandly enthusiastic. Clubs of "Tanners" have formed all over the State, and meetings occur nightly in every section. The Democrats are doing their "level best" to misrepresent the situation, and, accordingly, devote themselves with ardor to the task of persistently lying—no very arduous task, however, for men of their kin. The Bangor Democratic paper, for instance, and the correspondents of Democratic papers in other sections and outside of the State, have had the hardihood to declare that the Friday mass-meeting—the rally to which people came two hundred miles—was a failure, and to lie most outrageously about the number present and the whole affair. In reality it was one of the biggest and most successful political gatherings ever held. Democratic boys and reckless young fellows tried, under the lead of some of the most respectable Democrats in the city, to break up, or at least to annoy, the evening meeting, but they did not succeed, and the stories that have gone abroad of enthusiastic Greeley meetings in the streets during the Republican proceedings is all stuff and nonsense. You may count on Bangor and the Penobscot Valley as Republican sound and true.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Local Board Organized—Names of the Gentlemen Intrusted with the Examination of Candidates.

The Local Board to take charge of the competitive examination of applicants for positions under the civil service in the Treasury Department are Wm. G. White, Chairman, C. Patterson and F. C. Field. Mr. White is Cashier, Chief Clerk and Acting Assistant Treasurer in the Sub-Treasury of New-York. He was appointed by Gen. Butterfield in July, 1869, and was reappointed by Hon. H. C. Folger and by Gen. Thomas Hillhouse. He was also Assistant Treasurer *ad interim*.

F. C. Field was appointed by John J. Cisco as clerk in September, 1861, and was advanced to his present position as Chief of Division by John A. Stewart.

C. Patterson was appointed clerk in the Sub-Treasury in August, 1865, by John A. Stewart, and was advanced to the position of Deputy Assistant Treasurer, which office he fills at the present time.

The Board to examine applicants for positions in offices of the Collector and Surveyor are Thomas L. James, Chairman; J. R. Lydecker, and James L. Benedict.

Mr. James was appointed Inspector by Hiram Barney, in June 1861, and as Weigher in 1864, and has worked himself up to the position of Deputy Collector, which office he now holds.

Mr. John R. Lydecker entered as a clerk in the warehouse division of the Custom-house upon the recommendation of Hon. John Van Buren, at a salary of $800 per annum, in 1854, and was appointed Chief Clerk of the warehouse division by Mr. Barney, and received his first commission as Deputy Collector under Simeon Draper. He was transferred to the Fifth Division in charge of import entries and merchandise generally, by Mr. Smythe, which commission he has held under Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Arthur, and is now Special Deputy Collector of the port.

Mr. James was appointed Inspector by Hiram Barney in 1861, upon the recommendation of Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, and as weigher in 1864. He received his first commission as Deputy Collector of the Warehouse Division by Mr. Murphy in 1870, and was re-commissioned by Collector Arthur.

To the exertions and experience of Mr. James in the Withdrawal Department, and of Mr. Lydecker, in the entry division, the satisfactory transaction of the immense business arising under the new Tariff act, which went into operation on the 1st of last July, may be attributed. Many of the clerks employed in these departments were obliged to be at their desks from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M., under the recent press of business, in order to accommodate the merchants. The thoroughness and exactitude with which the work was performed will be appreciated, when it is known that not a single complaint was lodged by any party against the withdrawal or entry departments.

Mr. James M. Benedict was a law partner of John Cochrane in 1862. John Cochrane was appointed Surveyor, and insisted upon Mr. Benedict's accepting the position of Special Deputy, which office he has held ever since.

In the Appraiser's office John A. Baush has been appointed Chairman of the Examining Committee, and Jas. Burt and David O. Sturges the other members. Mr. Baush has been in his office for three years past. Mr. Burt was appointed by Gen. Palmer in 1869. Mr. Sturges has been Appraiser for several years.

In the Naval Office Silas W. Burt has been appointed Chairman of the Examining Committee and Robert Etheridge and Andrew W. Green as the other members. Mr. Burt was appointed by Gen. Merritt, Special Deputy Naval Officer in 1869, and was continued in office by Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Laflin.

Robert Etheridge is Chief Clerk of the Naval Office.

Andrew W. Green is one of the most faithful and competent clerks in the Naval Office, where he has been employed for a long time.

The Stadt Theatre.

The sale of the Stadt Theatre and the adjoining hotel, with the house on Chrystie-street, which is part of the property to be sold, has been again postponed. It was to have been sold at auction last Thursday, but was postponed until yesterday, when quite a crowd was assembled in the sales-room in anticipation of the disposal of the property. After the announcement of the second postponement, there was a general expression of opinion that some arrangement would be made with the gentlemen who have managed the theatre so successfully [illegible].

The Staten Island Ferry-Boats.

People living on Staten Island complain that there is no boat from the island later than 8 o'clock on Sunday night. Boats used to run as late as 10 o'clock from the island when there were comparatively few inhabitants, but now that it is densely populated, and a constant cry for a late boat to carry back to the City the vast number of visitors consequent upon the increase of population, the boat is taken off, and people are put to great inconvenience.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales and the American Fleet—English and American Sailors—Pleasant Meetings—Perils of Prosperity—Manners of the Period.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

As might be expected, there has been a rush of Americans, and of English too, to Southampton to have a peep at the American squadron, which is now lying in Southampton water, off Netley Abbey. The thoroughly efficient and business-like look of both ships and men has created general admiration. As far as picturesque effect is concerned, the English Jack-a-tars have an advantage, perhaps, in their white canvas trousers over the more sombre nether garments of the Americans, and this is especially observable when the men of the two navies are seen manning the yards in close proximity, as happened during the visit of the Prince of Wales on Wednesday. But in bearing and physique nothing can be finer than the American sailors. Another thing which generally is remarked is the superior refinement and culture of the officers. English naval officers are allowed to be inferior to none in practical seamanship, and they are gentlemen into the bargain. But they are rarely men of much education. Of course, there are exceptions, numerous exceptions, and these have been increasing of late years. There are certain branches of science of which a naval officer is now obliged to have something more than a smattering. The whole business of seamanship is becoming scientific, and the rough and ready ways, the guess-work and rule of thumb of the old school of "sea-dogs" will no longer answer. The primitive formula, "lead, log and look-out," now carries the commander of a man-of-war through a very small part of his work. He must know something of terrestrial magnetism and astronomy, must be able to take observations, to allow for compass variations, to understand the law of storms, to read all kinds of charts, and so on. All this, of course, is gradually having an effect on the men themselves, and the establishment of a naval college and the enforcement of a systematic professional education will complete the transformation. But, for the present English naval officers will hardly compare in education and general cultivation with their American brethren. The softness and gentleness of manners of the latter is much remarked here. The squadron has had a warm and hearty reception from all classes, and I believe officers and men are alike highly gratified with their welcome. Yesterday there was a garden party at Netley Abbey, which was given by the corporation of Southampton in honor of the American officers, and the Mayor also invited them to a *déjeuner* in the fine old ruins. The repast was served in the Abbot's lodging-house; and when an allusion to the Mayflower brought out the fact that John Alden, an ancestor of the Rear-Admiral's, had gone out in her, there was immense enthusiasm. The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the squadron, and the subsequent dinner given by the Prince on board the royal steam-yacht Victoria & Albert were strictly private, but, of course, some of the particulars have come out, and I suppose are already known to you by telegraph. I understand the Prince and Princess made a very favorable impression, and that their visit to the Wabash, which was not expected by the officers and crew, gave especial satisfaction. There had been a case of small-pox on board the Wabash, and though the ship had been thoroughly disinfected and was perfectly free from all danger on that account, the Admiral thought it would be better to shift his flag to the Brooklyn on this occasion. The Prince and Princess, however, were so much gratified by what they saw on board the latter that they insisted upon also seeing the Admiral's own ship, not at all to his displeasure, you may be sure. Americans, I believe, are pretty well agreed that the Prince and Princess are the two nicest young people in London. They are frank, affable, good-humored, and absolutely without stiffness and affectation. They are genial and kindly by nature, and they have been well schooled in the art of small-talk and little attentions, which go so far to smooth intercourse between strangers. The Prince's dinner-party was, by all accounts, a very jolly affair. The Prince has no pretensions to genius or even to talent; he is not one who says deep, clever things, or who sparkles with wit. But he is exceedingly shrewd and intelligent, takes an interest in all sorts of subjects, and is an excellent listener. He knows how to make others talk, and to draw them out, and he prefers reading men to reading books. He is, I should say, the best posted-up man in Europe, or in the world, on all affairs of the day. He knows more people than anybody else, and the people he knows are all in the thick of things, and behind the scenes of all sorts of life, political, diplomatic, military, artistic; and all the gossip and good stories flying about are pretty sure to find their way to Marlborough House. On board the royal yacht there was as little ceremony as possible, and everything was done to bring the company together as if at a private table, and to promote social, not to say convivial intercourse. Gen. Schenck has already taken rank in London as a sayer of good things, and Gen. Sherman, Admiral Walsh, Bishop McIlvaine, and the rest all did their part in the talking. There were only two toasts, the President's health, with good wishes to America, proposed by the Prince of Wales, and the Queen, proposed by Gen. Schenck, in a neat little speech, in which he told the story of the American lady, who described the company at a party as "English, Americans and foreigners." When the English and French fleets came together, a few years ago, *entente cordiale*, the phrase of the hour got twisted by our tars into "ancient cordial." The visit of the American squadron has been equally productive of an abundant flow of the same exhilarating preparation.

THE PERILS OF PROSPERITY.

Parliament is still sitting, and is not expected to be up before this day week, and perhaps not even then; but half, or more than half, the members have "paired off," and little more than a bare quorum is left in either House. The Government, of course, takes care to have a majority at command, and independent members are too few and too much used up to count for anything. The Government might as well have *carte blanche* at once to do what it likes, for there is nobody to stand in its way. Politics are over for the present, and such attention as, in this hot weather, and on the eve of the great vacation, anybody is equal to giving to anything is now directed to the anxious question of prices and wages. People have begun to find out by some rather startling experiences that even prosperity is not all sunshine, and that it has its perils as well as its advantages. Increased profits tempt to increased expenditure, to the formation of luxurious habits, the creation of new tastes, expanded views of personal and social enjoyment, and of a whole world of wants never dreamt of before. One class infects another; the extravagance of the upper classes is imitated in degree by all the classes below them. How prosperous England has been the official returns just published demonstrate clearly enough. The total value of British exports last year was £222,520,000 sterling; they increased £16,000,000 between 1869 and 1870, and £23,000,000 between 1870 and 1871. It would be too much to expect that this rate of progress could continue to be maintained, but the exports of the present year are still, as far as it has gone, considerably beyond those of the similar period of last year. Our exports to the United States rose from £28,000,000 in 1870 to £34,000,000 in 1871, or an increase of 20.2 per cent. In England's exports to France the increase last year was fifty-six per cent., or as compared with 1860, the year before the Commercial Treaty was signed, 246 per cent. It must not be supposed that this increase is merely an increase of amounts due to a rise in the value of material. It is an actual extension of trade, and increase of quantities, and consequently of profits.

MANNERS OF THE PERIOD.

But while the money has been coming in on one hand, it has been going out on the other, not, of course, altogether leaving the country, but getting spent in more costly and luxurious ways of life. A five-pound note will hardly buy as much as four pounds twenty years ago, but apart from that people in almost every grade of life now look for all sorts of things that they never thought of before. Their fathers', or, at least, their grandfathers', luxuries have become their necessities. People of the class who used to drink beer at feasts, and water on ordinary days, drink wine now. In the commonest middle-class houses there are decanters on the table. Everybody travels much more than formerly; amusements are more frequented; the dress of all classes is assimilated. This tendency of things has become more marked within the last two or three years, and the people are now reaping the fruits of it, in combination with the effects of the gold discoveries, exhaustive emigration, and consequent rise in the value of labor. The days of very cheap labor are over for England, and the country is also beginning to experience the first consequences of the spread of education. The laboring classes are getting over the notion that they were born to drudgery as a matter of course and caste. Their ambition has been roused, and there is a rush from what are considered low menial employments to occupations which rank higher in the social scale. There is a melancholy glut of clerks and of governesses, and "young persons" for a light fancy business, to balance the scarcity of mechanics and laborers, and domestic servants. Girls who used to be christened Sarah & Betsy Jane are now christened Florence or Alexandra, and are quite above washing plates or cleaning door-steps. Bobs and Jacks are dying out, and costermongers and navvies answer to the name of Frederick or Augustus. It is probable that the aspirations of the working classes may receive a temporary check, but that the old disparity in the rates of pay between manual labor and what, after a fashion, may be called head-work, will ever be restored seems to me to be utterly out of the question. The best paid man in the country will, after a time, probably, be the coal-miner. A man might take to politics or the fine arts, or mercantile work because he liked it, but nobody would go down a pit and squeeze himself into a narrow hole, and lie on his back in the dark hewing out coal for the fun of the thing. The more repulsive an occupation is the more highly it will have to be remunerated. People who go in for nice work that does not dirty their fingers or break their backs, and is compatible with clean collars and white shirt fronts all the week, will have to take out part of their wages, not in cash, but in such self-satisfaction and such social consideration as their clean shirts can procure for them. This is clearly the drift of English society, and its commercial consequences will be remarkable in more ways than one. The country, of course, will be none the worse for a more equal distribution of capital throughout all classes, but some folk will have to change their ways of life. F. H. J.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

The Case of Miss McCabe—Miss Drew Detained in the Asylum at Her Own Request—Commissioner Bowen Attached for Contempt.

Miss Rose McCabe, known in her religious order as Sister Mary Stanislaus, and Miss Teresa Drew, claimed to be detained as lunatics, the former on Blackwell's Island and the latter in the Bloomingdale Asylum, both of whose cases have already been referred to in the TIMES, were present before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on writs of habeas corpus. It is claimed, on behalf of both ladies, by Mr. John D. Townsend, their counsel, who sued out the writs in their behalf, that they are of perfectly sound mind, and that they are detained in the asylums at the instance of interested parties, those parties being, in the case of Miss McCabe, her sisters, and in the case of Miss Drew, her brother. When the case of Miss Drew was called on for a hearing, Mr. Henry R. Beekman, addressing the Court, said he appeared as the counsel for Miss Drew, not only by the authority of her friends, but also of herself; that at the request of Miss Drew he desired that the writ be dismissed, she expressing a decided preference to remain in the Asylum for the present, where she had received nothing but kind and humane treatment.

After some unimportant discussion between Messrs. Beekman and Townsend, Judge Barrett said before acting on the request of Miss Drew, he would prefer to have an interview with her, and learn for himself the true nature of her wishes in the matter. Miss Drew was accordingly conducted to the Judge's room, and after a brief interview Judge Barrett returning into Court stated that she seemed to comprehend fully her position, and had expressed to him her preference to remain where she was for the present, her friends giving assurance that preparations were being made for her removal. Under these circumstances he directed that an order be entered discharging the writ, and remanding her to the custody of the officers of the Asylum.

Mr. Townsend asked that in addition to the formal directions discharging the writ and remanding Miss Drew, the order shall contain the additional statement that the decision is based on the assurance of Miss Drew's friends that they were making preparations for her removal.

Judge Barrett directed the addition to be made, and in that form the order of the Court was entered, and Miss Drew departed in company with one of the lady attendants of the Asylum.

The case of Miss McCabe was next called up by Mr. Townsend, who read the affidavit of service of the writ on both Commissioner Bowen and Dr. Parsons, the surgeon in charge of the Blackwell's Island Asylum.

Mr. John McKeon appeared and stated to the Court that he represented the sisters of Miss McCabe, by whom her board had been paid at the Bloomingdale Asylum before her removal to Blackwell's Island, and whose request and desire it was that she should remain where she was. The matter, he said, had been dragged before the public in the newspapers in a cruel way, while, as he felt assured, there existed no grounds for the imputation that she was detained improperly.

Mr. Townsend took the exception that no return had been made to the writ, either by Commissioner Bowen or Dr. Parsons. Miss McCabe had been sent into Court in charge of an attendant—not even her customary attendant, at that—with a paper in her hand, which she was at liberty to hand to any one, but without any formal return to the Court by her custodians, as was required by statute. Before counsel on the other side could be heard in the matter, a formal return should be made to the Court.

Judge Barrett suggested that all argument on the case must be preceded by a return on the part of those on whom the writ was served, and by whose authority the petitioner was produced in Court.

Mr. McKeon said, he saw the people were unrepresented, and asked that the case stand over for half an hour, and he would go to the District-Attorney's office and ask that some one appear on behalf of the people. At the expiration of the time requested, Mr. McKeon reappeared in Court, accompanied by District-Attorney Garvin, who repeated to the Court substantially Mr. McKeon's previous statement, and suggested that the case stand over for a day or two to allow the officers in charge of the Asylum time to put in a formal return to the writ. Mr. Smith, from the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, also appeared on behalf of the Commissioners of Charities, and stated to the Court that he was sure there would be no trouble about putting in a return, that doubtless through inadvertence only did Mr. Bowen fail to send to their office the copy of the writ served upon him in the case.

Mr. Townsend insisted that the Court enforce by attachment a return to the writ forthwith. The commitment, he said, under which Miss McCabe was held, was clearly irregular and defective on its face. It could not be pretended that any person could be committed to a lunatic asylum on a commitment by a Police Magistrate based on the certificate of any two persons who might represent themselves as physicians, while the statute expressly prescribed that the certificate and seal of the County Clerk can alone authenticate the existence of legal testimony, whereon the Magistrate may lawfully base his commitments. The statute was, in all reason, however, sufficiently observed, loose enough and dangerous enough to the liberties of the citizen, and certainly the Courts could permit no loose observation of, or variance from, its provisions.

Judge Barrett said the circumstances were such as would not justify the Commissioners in neglecting a return to the writ, or communicating with the official counsel of the Board. He would, therefore, direct an attachment to issue, return to be made this morning, to which time he ordered the case to stand adjourned.

Mr. McKeon said all he would request on behalf of his client, the sisters of Miss McCabe, was that the Court would take the latter apart by herself, and allow her to tell her own story. If, after hearing her story from her own lips, the Court was not convinced that Miss McCabe was of unsound mind, then, so far as his clients were concerned, he would withdraw all opposition to the motion.

Judge Barrett said the Court did not feel authorized to assume such responsibility, and would direct that the matter stand adjourned as previously announced.

The petitioner appeared in Court in the habit of her order, and is apparently possessed of much refinement and intelligence, though with a quick, wandering glance, which might be accepted as some indication of an unsettled mind. Accompanying her were her sisters and several lady friends, with all of whom she conversed with animation and much apparent friendliness. At the close of the proceedings she left Court accompanied by her attendant.

Mr. Henry Nichol appeared in behalf of Dr. Brown, but the question of fact as to the sanity or insanity of the parties not coming up, he took no active part in the proceedings.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

How the Illicit Distillers Look at It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should like to draw your attention to the fact that tanks used by illicit distillers to hold the mash or beer in, have advanced since Mr. Greeley's nomination at the City of Baltimore, from $50 to $60. The reasons given for such an advance are that there is going to be a change in the Administration, and they do not care to sell, as they think, after November, the same tanks will command $100. Comments are unnecessary. Yours truly, SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

Grant and Wilson on the Dobb's Ferry Train.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While coming down to this City on the 1 o'clock train from Dobb's Ferry, a gentleman representing himself a reporter of the New-York *Sun*, was very anxious to take a vote on the Presidential question. Before taking the vote he promised "whatever the result was, to publish it in the *Sun* of this morning." The result stood: For Grant, 35; for Greeley, 25. The result does not appear in the *Sun* this morning. The *Sun* does not want this kind of light to shine on the Tammany candidate. Are they going to elect Greeley on these figures? D. Q.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

Voting on the Albany Train.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the train arriving at Forty-second-street from Albany at 1¾ A. M. this day, a vote of the passengers was taken. A one-armed soldier represented the Grant interest; three Greeley men "supervised" him. Every male adult on the train voted, and it was announced Grant, 75; Greeley, 26; total, 101. Our one-armed man was delighted, and said that "North Carolina was Fort Donelson again; Maine will be our Vicksburg, and the October elections, Chattanooga; but in November we'll give 'em Appomattox; Gen. Grant never was defeated and never will be." Yours, B. E. N.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a reader of the New-York TIMES for twenty years, and have considered H. G. a model of honesty and political integrity, but I cannot follow him into the ranks of that party which he, more than any other man, has taught me to abhor and detest. How are the mighty fallen! His political apostacy has almost destroyed my faith in human nature, but, thank God! though he has injured, he cannot destroy, that glorious party he has done so much to build up. In this town, Greeley Republicans are very scarce—more so than Anti-Greeley Democrats.

I inclose check, for which send the DAILY TIMES as per annexed list. B.

REDDING, Conn., Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

Ward Politicians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your excellent article on the proposed alterations of the City Hall, I think you make an error in taking exceptions to the economical ideas of our forefathers. To my mind, the City Hall must have been built as far in advance of the times as the new Court-house is behind its day.

But why do you go out of your way to cast a slur upon the "Ward politician?" For a year or so you have been urging gentlemen to take a part in their local politics; and in a few weeks you will be again urging them to organize in their districts, and then at the first opportunity cast a slur upon them. To my mind, we want more "Ward politicians," for by these men the work is done. Yours, truly,

A WARD POLITICIAN SINCE THE DAY OF FREMONT.

[It is not such "Ward politicians" as our correspondent upon whom we "cast a slur." But our correspondent must know into what sort of hands Ward politics usually fall. We have appealed to gentlemen of character to assist in remedying this evil, and no doubt we shall make the same appeals again. The reflection to which our correspondent objects applies only too well to our present circumstances—we hope each year will render it less and less just.]

International Exposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Washington correspondence of the TIMES this morning, under the above caption, is the following paragraph:

"The United States Government has appointed no general agent or commissioner, Congress having made no appropriation for that purpose."

It is marvelous that such a statement could be made by a writer who obtained his information concerning the exhibition from a pamphlet which conspicuously announced the undersigned as Commissioner for the United States. It is true that Congress has made no appropriation, but President Grant, who is desirous of having the industry and skill of the nation represented at Vienna, is confident that that omission will be remedied at its next meeting, and it is through his personal solicitation that I have provisionally accepted the appointment, which was conferred upon me without application or even knowledge on my part.

For a month past I have been devoting my entire time and energy to the work, and if the public Press will only give me its invaluable support, the American Department at Vienna will yet become a success. Applications are now coming to me from all parts of the country.

THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, Commissioner for the United States.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

Grant and the Jews.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not surprising that the *Tribune* should persist in publishing what it knows about the Jews. Its singular ignorance on the subject is apparent whenever it seeks to revive that general order penned in 1862, whereby the Israelites within the lines of Gen. Grant's department were expelled "as Jews."

President Grant does not "now apologize for this order, asserting that his chief of staff issued it, and that he (Grant) countermanded it." The President took a more manly course. In 1868, when questioned on the subject, he wrote a letter (which he declined to have published until after election) stating that he issued that order under a misapprehension, and regretted his action. He took the responsibility for the order, and did not claim credit for countermanding it. The countermand was the direction of President Lincoln. So far the *Tribune* was correct; but the imputation that Gen. Grant now seeks to overcome the effect of his action in 1862 by a subterfuge or a misstatement, is characteristic of a partisan newspaper. Gen. Grant was confronted by the same criticism in 1868, and, it is safe to presume, did not lose a Jewish vote in consequence.

The *Tribune* does not understand the Jews. They are neither Republicans nor Democrats, as a body. Their faith has no bearing upon their politics. There are thousands of Jews in the City of New-York who are actively connected with political organizations. The Democrats among them will probably vote Greeley. But I have heard of only one Jew among the bolting Republicans, and he has been reconverted. But that is not in point.

The *Tribune* appears to think the Jews as ignorant and priest-ridden as the masses who have become Greeleyites after having assisted in persecuting the negro race and in burning the Colored Orphan Asylum. The Jews are accustomed to think for themselves. And it is flattering to their intelligence and political knowledge that they do not desert their principles because of personal prejudice against the honored leader, whose single inexcusable mistake affecting their just sensibilities, is counterbalanced by a life of devotion to the Union, and by an official career creditable to himself, to his supporters, and useful to the country.

As for this ridiculous attempt to misrepresent the Jews, it is more likely to hurt than to help Greeley; for the Jews are clear-sighted, and appreciate this sudden sensitiveness on the part of the *Tribune* at its true value, and they [illegible] not to be made tools or fools of. There may be some Jews so obstinate as to vote for Grant, just because of this revival of the old campaign story. A JEW.

"Liberals" in Rochester.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Rochester *Union* publishes at last the long-waited-for call for a Liberal meeting, with what purports to be a list of over five hundred signers claimed to have been heretofore Republicans. For three months D. D. S. (Do De Something) Brown has traveled about with his paper, resorting to every artifice to persuade the weak and unthinking, and hunting up the [illegible] of high and low degree. Every town and ward, and highway, and public place has seen him prying about with anxious face. The [illegible] Thompson, as brazen a trickster as ever cursed a community, had a paper too, and was as busy as a bee buzzing about the country. This precious pair, aided by the young man Raines, who got himself put on our ticket last Fall as State Treasurer, after writing his own puffs of himself and sending them about the State to be published, and imposing himself on the party as being somebody, and then betraying it, have at last finished their work and exhausted themselves. The last man is raked in. Republicans had heard so much of the ponderous document, they really feared some mischief might grow out of it. But it is now before us. On every hand are seen groups of Republicans looking over the list in the jolliest merriment. Such a list of bummers, traders, soreheads and deadbeats never was before paraded together. Falstaff's regiment was respectable in comparison with it. There are, we admit, a few good names, certainly not to exceed twenty. Judge Selden simply goes back to the Democratic Party, for which he now confesses he has for some time been yearning. He is a worthy good man, but politically simply counts one in this community.

Democrats are freely sandwiched in with bummers, whose election-day price ranges from fifty cents to five dollars. One stray man is down twice. Two men down are dead. Two signed a call for a Grant Club the same evening the list was published, and one-half the names no one has ever heard of.

The meeting doubtless will be a large one, and it will be a *Democratic meeting*. There are not only not five hundred renegade Republicans in Monroe County, but not even three hundred on the most liberal estimate. But we will surely show a Democratic offset for Grant, which shall hold our majority at least at its usual point, and we believe a long way beyond.

Never have we had so much enthusiasm and zeal in the party in this county. The towns and wards are all organizing Grant Clubs, and entering upon a vigorous and thorough canvass. The same accounts which we read of in the TIMES of the work being done and the condition of the party in other localities are true of us. The party is purged of the disturbers of its peace and is stronger than ever, solid, harmonious and determinedly in earnest. REPUBLICAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872.

THE FRENCH LEFT.

Manifesto of the Liberals in the Assembly.

The deputies of the Left met, on Aug. 3, in the Salle du Jeu de Paume, and voted a manifesto to the country, justifying the conduct of the Left during the session just closing. The following summary is given of this document: The manifesto adverts to the state of the country on the eve of the elections in June, 1871, when the monarchical parties were divided among themselves, but united against the Republic. Now, the last six Departments are about to be liberated; the loan has been twelve times covered; industrial activity has been restored, and political factions have been rendered powerless. This state of things fully justifies the conduct of the Left, and its support to M. Thiers. The policy of the Republicans has been a policy of conservation and reparation. It is not the Republicans who have retarded pacification, and alarmed its interests by constantly declaring provisional the Republic which the country desires to render definitive. The Republicans have always sought unity, and have opened their ranks to all accepting the Republic. The manifesto says: "The Republicans have voted the taxation on raw material because the majority would not accept the income tax, and it was necessary to furnish the Treasury with resources demanded particularly for the interest of the loan." Relative to the dissolution, the manifesto says: "When the Budget of 1873 has been voted, when the legislation concerning the reorganization of the army has been completed, it is to be hoped the Assembly will appreciate the immense change since its election in ideas and things, and itself will judge that its mission is terminated, and will comprehend that the moment has arrived to place the Republic in the hands of a new Assembly, which will have for its mission the development and strengthening of the work of redemption and regeneration, in which all real friends of the country concur, and rallying round the great citizen who will have in history the proud honor of associating his name with the definitive foundation of the French Republic."

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, there were present Commissioners O'Gorman, (President,) Hart, Lynch, Kauffmann, Nicholson, Forrest, Wallach, Mayor Hall and Mayor Powell.

A communication was received from the German Emigrant Society of the City of New-York, asking that one of the resident physicians of Castle Garden be a German. The matter was referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

Mr. Daniel S. Hart was appointed Manifest Clerk in place of G. D. Cardozo, deceased.

A resolution was adopted to increase the insurance on the dwellings on Ward's Island.

The Superintendent reported that every effort had been made to find Catharine McGuirk, the missing child, and a reward of $100 had been offered through the Superintendent of Police for her discovery.

Music in the Parks.

The Department of Public Parks announces that, if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris-square today, from 4½ to 6½ P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Friendly Greeting" ... Eurath
2. Overture, "Semiramide" ... Rossini
3. Waltz, "Village Swallows" ... Strauss
4. Selection, "Attila" ... Verdi

PART II.

5. Mazurka, "One Heart, One Soul" ... Strauss
6. Part song, "Vale of Rest" ... Mendelssohn
7. Cornet Polka, [illegible] ... Ferrwin
8. Selection, "Bohemian Girl" ... Balfe

PART III.

9. Lancers, "Tones of Joy" ... Dodworth
10. Waltz, "Wedding Sounds" ... Strauss
11. Song, "Come, Pretty Birds" ... Gumbert
12. Finale, "Galop [illegible]" ... Trekopp

An Important Lunacy Case.

Proceedings are now in the hands of the Sheriff for the purpose of determining before a Sheriff's jury and a Commission of Lunacy, the sanity or insanity of Mrs. McGlynn, the mother of Dr. McGlynn, the eloquent pastor of St. Stephen's Church. It was anticipated that the matter would come up yesterday for the purpose of taking testimony in the case, but by mutual agreement of the parties, it has been adjourned to a future day. It is understood that the application will be contested on the part of some of the relations of the lady, who claim that sufficient grounds for a charge of unsoundness of mind do not exist.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—56, Meyers vs. Hanford; 87, Heyman vs. Frankenstein; 120, Cornell et al. vs. Hodges et al.; 121, Same vs. Same; 122, Cornell vs. Hodges et al.; 123, Same vs. Same; 124, Wood vs. Bowles; 160, Sage vs. Corwin; 164, Anderson vs. Anderson; 165, Osborne vs. Cady; 169, Bentz, &c., vs. Bentz et al.; 171, Dietz vs. Dietz; 178, Kiernan vs. Crane; 180, Bell vs. Innes et al.; 181, The People, &c., Watcher vs. Board of Apportionment and Audit; 182, Connolly vs. Board of Apportionment and Audit; 183, Grant vs. Board of Apportionment and Audit; 186, [illegible] vs. [illegible] et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Bedford, J.—1, William Wilson, Hugh Bogan, Nettie Wilson, Charles Mullin, robbery; 2, Charles Grant, burglary; 3, James Wilson, burglary; 4, Samuel Allen, burglary; 5, William Burns, burglary; 6, Thomas Durand, burglary; 7, Thomas Smith, Asher Heyton, burglary; 8, Thomas Lennon, Frank Wilson, Edward McHugh, burglary; 9, James Doyle, burglary; 10, Geo. Watson, James Kirby, burglary; 11, Michael Larkin, burglary; 12, John Finley, Patrick Lynch, burglary; 13, Thomas Dempsey, burglary; 14, John Collins, Alexander Collins, Michael Carty, burglary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 13.

By Judge Barrett.

Brinkley vs. Brinkley; motion denied, with costs.

Adams vs. McCabe; defendant's motion to offset judgment denied without costs and stay vacated. Plaintiff's motion for a receiver and to punish for contempt denied without costs, and without prejudice to a renewal upon the entry of the order vacating stay.

Barnett vs. Rapp; motion denied, with $10 costs.

[illegible] vs. Stokes; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Weidenfeld vs. Millar; motion granted.

Jakob vs. [illegible] et al.; application denied.

[illegible] vs. Townsend et al.; application denied.

In the matter of the application of Eugene [illegible], &c.; motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to renewal upon further affidavits.

The Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank vs. E. C. Goodwin et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 13.

By Judge Monell.

Stein vs. [illegible]; motion to discharge order of arrest denied. Bail reduced to $500.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 13.

By Judge Robinson.

Devlin vs. Pike; case settled.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]; referee's report confirmed and divorce granted to plaintiff.

Wallenstein vs. Maver; referred back to referee to [illegible] testimony on which the allowance was made.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 13.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—1½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

During the present National Administration, the material advancement of the Country, as marked by the rapid progress of new Railroad construction, may be thus stated: The Railroad mileage of the United States at the beginning of the War was 30,600 miles; at the close, 33,900 miles; at the close of the first four years of Peace, 42,250 miles. From this point, 5,000 miles were added in 1869; 6,150 miles in 1870; 7,450 miles in 1871, and (by estimate) 8,000 miles will be added in 1872. In the four years under President Grant, more new Railroads will have been opened—if the present great prospects be not stayed by the financial distrust resulting from political changes—than were in operation in the United States fifteen years ago. The exact figures since 1857 we subjoin, as compiled from *Poor's Manual*:

Close.	Miles.	Increase.	Close.	Miles.	Increase.
1857	24,503		1865	35,085	1,177
1858	26,968	2,465	1866	36,827	1,742
1859	28,789	1,821	1867	39,276	2,449
1860	30,635	1,846	1868	42,255	2,979
1861	31,286	651	1869	47,254	4,999
1862	32,120	834	1870	53,399	6,145
1863	33,170	1,050	1871	60,852	7,453
1864	33,908	738	1872	*68,852	8,000

*Estimated.

While more than Fifty ₱ cent. has been added to the Railroads in operation since 1869, the Principal of the Funded Public Debt of the United States has been diminished over fifteen ₱ cent., and the annual burden of Gold Interest thereon has been diminished one-sixth, or over seventeen ₱ cent. In the same four years, the progress of our Foreign Trade, as marked by the actual annual consumption of Foreign Merchandise and by the annual values produced in Gold received for the Products of American Agriculture and Manufactures, may be stated as follows. And to these figures we subjoin the net export of the Products of the Gold and Silver Mines of our Pacific States and Territories:

Fiscal year.	Imports Consumed.	Produce Exported.	Specie Exported.
June 30, 1869	$392,000,000	$275,000,000	$37,000,000
June 30, 1870	425,000,000	376,000,000	31,000,000
June 30, 1871	498,000,000	428,000,000	76,000,000
*June 30, 1872	557,000,000	448,000,000	68,000,000

*Last quarter partly estimated by actual results at Port of New-York.

If anything could add to the force of the above practical illustrations of the advancement and prosperity of the country under the administration of President Grant, it would be the fact that great reduction of the Public Debt has gone hand in hand with the great reduction of taxation and the liberal modification of the tariff upon the staple necessities of life of foreign growth, like tea, coffee, &c. The tax upon incomes, which at one period yielded $85,000,000 per annum at 5 ₱ cent., was first reduced to 2½ ₱ cent. and then wholly abolished. The taxes upon industries under the internal revenue system and the Customs duties on Foreign Merchandise of staple consumption, have been reduced altogether about $140,000,000 per annum since the 4th of March, 1869.

The sales of Gold fall from 115¼ to 114¾ ₱ cent. today. The *Bull* clique of the Gold Room were disappointed yesterday in the effect or non-effect of the withdrawal of part of their stock on hand from the Bank Statement last week, and the market was barely sustained at 115¼. The rumor is that they have restored (or mean in a day or two to restore) a considerable sum to their Bank account, and the result is the, at least temporary, surrender of control over the market. It seems quite probable that the heavy withdrawal of Gold Notes from the Bank Averages last week was not wholly due to regular trade operations. And if the operation were made exceptional to the extent of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 for effect on the market, it signally failed of its purpose.

Following the reaction of yesterday afternoon the Stock Market was strong today in prices, and the Share speculation quite active. There were some fluctuations through the day from the extreme recovery, but these exerted little or no influence upon the activity of the dealings, and most of the Commission Brokers were quite encouraged by the signs of larger orders, both town and country. The demand for the Railroads took a wider range than yesterday, and was especially liberal for Union Pacific, Northwest, Ohios, New-York Central and Lake Shore. A good business was also done in Erie, and an active speculation renewed in Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The reputed heavy seller of Telegraph, it is now asserted, has bought back his stock, and is rather pleased not only with the profit of his "turn," but its effect upon the general market in making up a *Bull* speculation.

The Public Funds were inclined to higher figures on the London quotations early in the day, but the subsequent decline in Gold of 1¼ ₱ cent. affected the orders for 5-20s and 5 ₱ cents dealt in abroad. The Foreign Exchanges were well supported at 108¾ for 60 days London. Money was easy among the Brokers at 3@4 ₱ cent. on call loans. There was not much done in State Bonds. The Pacific First Mortgages were better on both Centrals and Unions.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 13.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116½	117
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115¾	115½
American Gold	115¼	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96¼	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	110½	110⅝
North-western Common	73½	73⅞
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	74¼
St. Paul Preferred	*75½	75
St. Paul Common	54	54¼
Ohio and Mississippi	43	43¼
Western Union Telegraph	71½	72¾
Erie	46½	47¼
Union Pacific	34¾	35¼
Lake Shore	89½	89½
C., C. and Indiana Central	34½	34¼

*Ex-Dividend.

At the very close of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was steady.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States. The Treasury will buy at noon to-morrow $1,000,000 of 5-20s for the Sinking Fund:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1872.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	101,824 79
Gold balance	47,183,760 12
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	391,713 26
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 13.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, New	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

It is stated today that there was an error in the last bank statement, the Merchants' Bank having reported, by a clerical mistake, its loans at $4,986,800. It should have been $7,986,800. This would have made the total loans of the banks $3,000,000 more than reported, or $299,986,500 against $295,428,200 the week before.

The attention of buyers of First Mortgage Bonds is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Greenleaf, Norris & Co., of the Milwaukee and Northern Mortgage, issued at the rate of only $12,000 per mile, and only as the road is finished and fully equipped. Mr. Jesse Hoyt, Produce Merchant, of the Corn Exchange, of this City, is the President of the Company.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,976,118.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business. PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by [illegible] LOCKWOOD, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

The large sales of Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds show their popularity with investors, and we recommend them to the public because of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, both as a first-class Railroad security and a Real Estate Mortgage on Lands worth twice the amount of the proposed Loan.

The Bonds have thirty years to run—payable, principal and interest, in Gold—exempt from United States Tax to the holder—are a first and only mortgage on the Road and its earnings, and upon a Government Grant of Land averaging on completion of the Road about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

Believing that these Bonds, both in point of safety and profitableness, constitute such a security as judicious investors can approve, we recommend them to the public. Government Bonds and all marketable securities received in exchange at current quotations, without cost to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place, New-York, Offer for sale and confidently recommend as a safe investment, the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Of which more than sixty miles are already in operation, and the iron is being laid on the balance of the line at the rate of half a mile per day.

☞ No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped, and mortgage but $12,000 per mile. New-York Directors, Jesse Hoyt and A. H. Barney. Full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished on application personally or by letter. Price for the present, 90 and accrued interest.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Minnesota, for Liverpool—117 logs Walnut, 150 hhds. Tobacco, 1,582 bales Cotton, 100 bales Hops, [illegible] bushels Corn, 20 tons Dry Hides, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 191 boxes Bacon, 31 tons Wet Hides.

By the ship Webster, for London—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] Glassware, 125 hhds. Tobacco, 38,951 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] Oil-cake, [illegible] Drugs, 87 cases Can Goods, 468 boxes Clocks, [illegible] Wine, [illegible] Dyestuff, 194 bbls. Shoe-pegs, [illegible] Mahogany, [illegible] Tobacco, 160 cases Sewing [illegible], [illegible] boxes Prepared Corn, 3,000 Staves, 209 sides Leather, [illegible] Tobacco.

By the bark Frithiof, for Queenstown—21,471 bushels Corn.

By the bark August, for Konigsberg—2,372 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Canada, for Stettin—1,000 [illegible] Lard, [illegible].

By the brig Ventura, for Barcelona—[illegible] boxes Florida Water, 24,330 Staves.

By the brig Five Brothers, for Nantes—[illegible] bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark [illegible], for Havana—[illegible] Bottles, 11 boxes Gas-fixtures, 12 boxes Tables, 250 cases [illegible], 45 pkgs. Spirits Turpentine, 40 pkgs. Varnish, 159 pkgs. [illegible], 6 bbls. Crockery, 70 pkgs. Machinery, 1 package [illegible], 1,138 pkgs. Poplar, 2 Boilers, 2,000 Fire-brick.

By the brig Niles, for Rio [illegible], 112 bbls. Rosin, 30 Corn-shellers, 250 cases Refined Petroleum, 200 Oars, [illegible] boxes Clocks, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 71 boxes Chairs, 9 boxes [illegible].

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship [illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum. For Konigsberg, by the bark Endymion—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum. For Cork or Falmouth, free on board, by the bark J. T. Smith—113,241 gallons Naphtha, [illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

BRICKS—There has been a fair call noted for stock in the basis of previous quotations. Common Hale at $4 75@$6 50; North River Hard, [illegible]; Croton, [illegible]; Philadelphia Front, [illegible] ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, as to price, but have met with a very limited inquiry, as a rule. We quote: Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 16c.@18½c.; Paraffine, 28c.@29c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, [illegible] ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been quoted firm on a moderate trade, with Rosendale quoted at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COCOA—Has been in light request, with prices quoted about as before. [illegible] Caracas, [illegible]; Guayaquil, [illegible]; San Domingo, [illegible] gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted steady, though not active, in the instance of Anthracite. Foreign has been offered with reserve and quoted stronger, on a moderate demand. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15; House do., [illegible]; Newcastle Gas, [illegible] ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, [illegible] ₱ ton, for cargoes.

COFFEE—Values remain as quoted in our last; however, a very tame market, no invoice sales having been reported, and only a light jobbing trade.

COTTON—The dealings have been on a moderate scale for early delivery, opening rather less firmly, but closing steadily; sales, 1,701 bales, including 1,125 bales to spinners, and 300 bales to shippers. For forward delivery, there has been a pretty fair business reported, [illegible]. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention from home and export buyers, and though values opened rather more firmly, not varied materially, the market toward the close exhibited less buoyancy. Sales have been made [illegible]; choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; medium to very good [illegible]; extra Western at [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round hoop Ohio at [illegible], and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Southern Flour has been quiet and less buoyant as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., at [illegible] for very inferior to very good, and [illegible] for very good to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Of California Flour small lots changed hands at [illegible] ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at [illegible] ₱ bbl.; sales, [illegible] bbls., chiefly of the better grades. Corn-meal continues in fair request at from [illegible] for Yellow and White Western; [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine; sales, 425 bbls.

FISH—There has not been much inquiry for any description, and prices have been quoted essentially as before. Holders, as a rule, do not seem urgent in their offerings of stock. We quote: Dry Cod at [illegible]; No. 1 Mackerel, [illegible]; No. 2 do., [illegible]; No. 3 do., [illegible] ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, [illegible]; Smoked Herring, [illegible] for Scale, and 15c.@17½c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat, though not offered with much freedom, has been in less request, export buyers showing less disposition to operate, and prices have been quoted less firm, closing weak and drooping. Winter Wheat has not attracted much attention, the demand having been mostly from millers and for small lots, at irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for No. 2 Chicago Spring, [illegible] for prime to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, called No. 1, afloat; [illegible] for new Red Michigan; [illegible] for Red and Amber Western; [illegible] for inferior new Red Ohio, and [illegible] for White Western....Corn has been active and rather firmer, but closed tamely and somewhat easier as to price. The inquiry has been for export, Eastern, in part for home trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, part from store, at [illegible] for good to prime sailing vessel grades, closing at 64½c. for good samples, afloat; [illegible] for fancy do.; [illegible] for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western; [illegible] for Yellow Western; [illegible] for White Western, and [illegible] for damaged....Rye has been dull and somewhat irregular. For prime Western there were bids reported of 72c. for export....Canada Peas have been slow of sale at about previous figures; 4,000 bushels in bond, sold at [illegible] ₱ bushel....Barley dull and nominal....Of Barley-malt sales were reported of only 1,100 bushels State at $1 10 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in fair demand, but rather less firm as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, at [illegible] for fair to prime Mixed Western, [illegible], in store; [illegible] for do., from track, [illegible] for fair ordinary to choice White Western, from track and afloat; and [illegible] for new Mixed Western, from cars.

Stocks of Grain in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1872. Aug. 12. Bushels.	1872. Aug. 5. Bushels.	1871. Aug. 14. Bushels.
Wheat	82,321	118,897	397,516
Corn	[illegible]	1,473,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	2,077,[illegible]	2,101,965	34,405
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	120,161	150,630	34,599
Peas	[illegible]	[illegible]	78,329
Malt	215,405	179,518	177,484
Grand total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HEMP—There has been a limited trade reported in most kinds of stock at less firm rates; sales of 1,000 bales Manila, from store, at 10¾c., gold; and 1,300 bales Jute Butts at 2¼c., currency. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and [illegible] for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russia, [illegible] ₱ ton; Manila, [illegible]; Sisal, [illegible], gold; Jute, [illegible], gold; Jute Butts at 2¼c. ₱ lb., currency.

LATHS—Eastern have been in moderate demand, and quoted steady at $2 50 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole has been moderately sought after, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, though in part for shipment, on the basis of our revised quotations, which show less firmness in most instances, save of prime stock, holders of which have been quite confident in their views. A good demand prevails for Union crop at firmer rates. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, [illegible]; Middle, [illegible]; Light, 27c.; California, Heavy, 27c.; Middle, [illegible]; Light, [illegible]; Orinoco, [illegible]; Heavy, [illegible]; Middle, [illegible]; Light, [illegible]; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Rough, [illegible]; Union Cropped, Heavy, [illegible]; Middle, [illegible]; Light, [illegible]; Union, Bellies, [illegible]; Oak Rough, all weights, [illegible]; Oak, Rough Southern, all weights, [illegible].

LUMBER—There has been a moderate inquiry reported for the leading kinds of stock, with prices quoted about steady. We quote: Southern Pine, [illegible]; White Pine Box Boards, [illegible]; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, [illegible]; Clear Pine, [illegible]; Poplar and Whitewood Boards and Planks, [illegible]; Cherry Boards and Planks, [illegible]; Oak and Ash, [illegible]; Maple and Birch, [illegible]; Black Walnut, [illegible]; Eastern Spruce, [illegible]; Shingles, [illegible].

METALS—Copper has been in light demand, but held very firmly, since our last, on the basis of [illegible]. [illegible] moderately active inquiry, with sales reported of 300 tons Gartsherrie at [illegible]; 150 tons Eglinton at [illegible], with American quoted as before. Iron Rails have been in good request, with sales reported of 2,000 tons American at full prices, and 500 tons old on private terms....Lead, Spelter and Tin quoted at previous quotations....Pig Tin quiet but steady at [illegible], gold, for Straits; sales, 100 pigs. Tin Plates have been moderately sought after, with sales of 750 boxes Charcoal Terne at $11 75; 600 boxes Coke Terne at [illegible], and 300 boxes Coke at [illegible], gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in some request, but unsettled in price; [illegible] hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold at [illegible], and reported an invoice of do. on private terms. Of New-Orleans, only small lots of choice qualities were placed at extreme rates. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at [illegible]; Cuba, [illegible]; English Islands, [illegible], and New-Orleans, [illegible] ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in fair demand on the basis of [illegible] for Strained; sales, 750 bbls. at the quoted figures; also 300 bbls. Pale at [illegible], and at Wilmington, a cargo of Strained at [illegible] ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been in request, but the advanced prices claimed have checked operations; [illegible] bbls. Wilmington sold on private terms, held at [illegible] and upward....Spirits Turpentine has been in more urgent demand, partly on speculative account, at firmer rates, closing at [illegible]; sales, 775 bbls. in lots, at [illegible] ₱ gallon.

OILS—There has been a slow movement reported in Crude Sperm, only 125 bbls. having been purchased at New-Bedford for manufacturing purposes, at [illegible] ₱ gallon. Crude Whale has been moderately sought after, chiefly by manufacturers, who have taken at New-Bedford 250 bbls. Northern, and 700 bbls. Humpback, on private terms. Refined Whale and Sperm have been quiet, but about steady. Linseed has been in slack request at former figures. There has been some inquiry for the better qualities of Lard, Menhaden and Cotton-seed Oil, but in most other kinds, the dealings have been on a very limited scale, within our range. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.; Crude Sperm at [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at [illegible]; Bleached at [illegible]; Lard-oil, [illegible]; Red Oil, [illegible]; do. Saponified, [illegible]; Linseed-oil, 80c., in job lots; Olive-oil at [illegible], in casks; Menhaden at [illegible], as extremes; Extra Refined Seal at [illegible]; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, [illegible]; Yellow, [illegible]; White, [illegible] ₱ gallon; Palm-oil, [illegible]; Tallow-oil, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted heavy and lower, having been in slack request on the basis of 11¾c.@11⅞c. in bulk....Refining has been in limited demand at [illegible] here, and [illegible] at Philadelphia, for early deliveries. Sales have been reported here of 1,500 bbls. for early delivery, at [illegible], and at Philadelphia of 5,800 bbls., to suit vessel, at [illegible]; 2,000 bbls. August at [illegible], and 10,000 bbls. first half of September at [illegible] ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, has been on a moderate scale....Naphtha has been slow of sale, yet quoted steady at 14½c.@14¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has shown less firmness on rather freer offerings and a restricted inquiry. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for new Western Mess, [illegible] for old do., [illegible] for new Western Prime Mess and [illegible] for Extra Prime ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been very moderate, and sales have been reported of only [illegible] bbls. Western Mess, seller September, at [illegible], closing at [illegible] ₱ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been in fair demand and quoted rather firmer since our last at [illegible], as extremes ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in limited supply and firm, though not active, at from 11c.@15¼c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams and [illegible] for Shoulders, 16c.@17c. for Smoked Hams, and 9c.@10c. for Smoked Shoulders, [illegible] for Bellies ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 200 pkgs. within the range....Bacon has been quoted quite firm for desirable cuts, which have been offered with reserve, and have been in fair demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 boxes at 7½c. for Long Clear, 7½c. for Short Rib, [illegible] for Short Clear, for early delivery, and [illegible] for [illegible] October delivery....Lard has been offered less freely and again quoted rather stronger, but has been less active. The main inquiry has been for old Western steam, and prime City do., chiefly on refining account. Sales have been reported of [illegible] tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, chiefly at [illegible] for good to strictly prime Western, [illegible] for prime Western Kettle-rendered; [illegible] for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; [illegible] for No. 1. For forward delivery the demand has been in fairly active request and rather firmer, with sales reported of 1,000 tcs. prime Western steam, seller August, at [illegible]; [illegible] seller September at [illegible], and 1,000 tcs. seller the remainder of the year, at [illegible]....Beef products have been in moderate request in a jobbing way within the range of from [illegible] for Mess, and [illegible] for Extra Mess; sales, 180 bbls. Tierce Beef at from [illegible] for prime Mess; [illegible] for India Mess, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams at [illegible] as the extremes....There has been a fair local inquiry noted for the better grades of Butter, at steady prices, on rather scant offerings; other qualities dull and irregular....The Cheese trade shows but little animation, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers.

RICE—There has been more inquiry for foreign at uniform rates; 1,500 bags Rangoon in bond sold on private terms. We quote: Carolina at [illegible] for ordinary to prime; Rangoon, [illegible], and Patna, [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in moderate demand and quoted steady; 1,580 bags sold at [illegible], gold, I. A. T., 90 days credit, without interest. The sales at Boston, reported in our last, should have read 4,500 bags and 4,000 pockets. Grass Seeds dull and quoted as before; small lots of Clover sold at [illegible] ₱ lb. We quote: Clover at [illegible] ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, [illegible]; Timothy, [illegible], and Calcutta Linseed, [illegible], gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady, on the basis of previous figures, with a moderate demand reported for refining stock and a limited call for grocery grades; sales, 286 hhds. and 559 boxes, including 564 hhds. fully good fair to good refining Cuba at [illegible]; 118 hhds. Demerara, nearly all at [illegible]; and [illegible] boxes Havana, mostly Muscovado, at [illegible] ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at [illegible]; good do. at [illegible]; prime do. at [illegible]; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at [illegible]; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, [illegible]; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at [illegible]; Manila, in bags, [illegible] for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in slack demand, with Powdered quoted at [illegible]; Crushed, [illegible]; Granulated at [illegible]; A at [illegible], and the range of Yellows at [illegible] ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been in reduced stock and quoted at rather stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 125,000 lbs. Tallow at [illegible], for fair ordinary to choice, chiefly at [illegible] for prime samples. Stearine has been in moderate request, with sales reported of 300 tcs. at [illegible], prime being quoted at [illegible] ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been very moderately inquired for at less buoyant prices. Sales, 1,100 half-chests Green, [illegible] half-chests Japan and [illegible] half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in fair demand, mostly for export, at firm prices; sales, 350 hhds., at [illegible] ₱ lb. The dealings in Seed-leaf have been more extensive, and prices of desirable lots have been well supported; sales 800 cases new crop Connecticut, and 1,050 cases Ohio on private terms; 150 cases new State at [illegible], and 100 cases old crop sundries at [illegible] ₱ lb. Havana has been steady and in demand; 300 bales changed hands at [illegible] ₱ lb. Manufactured in moderate request at uniform quotations.

WHISKY—Has been in less confident demand and rather easier in price, on sales of 175 bbls., in lots, at [illegible], with small lots reported placed at [illegible] ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The notable feature of the day's business was the very unusual activity in the line of [illegible]. In the way of Berth freights the market has been comparatively dull, apart from the Grain engagements for Liverpool, with room reported in quite moderate supply and quotations essentially as before. The main offerings were of Grain and Provisions....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 78,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn, and [illegible] for Wheat; 15,000 boxes Cheese at [illegible]; [illegible] boxes Bacon at [illegible]; 125 tcs. Beef on private terms; also, a British brig, [illegible] tons, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum at [illegible] ₱ bbl....For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Oil, 300 [illegible], Shoe-pegs, and [illegible] Staves, on private terms; and, by steam, 250 bales Hair at 40s. ₱ ton; also a British ship, 1,307 tons, (to arrive from Calcutta,) with general cargo, on private terms....For Cork or orders, a British brig, 287 tons, hence with 2,300 quarters Grain at [illegible]; a British schooner, 180 tons, with 1,200 quarters do. at [illegible]; a British bark, [illegible] tons, with 3,400 quarters do. at [illegible], or, if direct, [illegible]; an Italian bark, 411 tons, with 2,400 quarters do.; a British brig, 270 tons, with [illegible] quarters do., and a Russian brig, [illegible] tons, with 1,800 quarters do., same terms; an Austrian bark, 600 tons, with 4,100 quarters do. at 7s., or, if direct, at [illegible]; a British bark, with 3,300 quarters do. at 7s. 4½d., or, if direct, [illegible]; an Italian bark, with 1,700 quarters do., same rates; an Italian bark, [illegible] tons, with about 4,300 quarters do., reported on the same terms; a Norwegian bark, (to arrive,) with 2,600 quarters do., and another, (also to arrive,) with 2,000 quarters do., at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, a British bark, 679 tons, with 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d.; another, 800 tons, with 4,500 bbls. do., privilege of Hamburg or Bremen, at 6s....For Stettin, a German bark, 480 tons, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at [illegible] ₱ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 753 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d.; another, [illegible] tons, (to arrive,) hence with [illegible], at [illegible]; another, (to arrive,) with 4,600 bbls. do., same rate....For the Baltic, a British bark, [illegible] tons, with about [illegible] Petroleum, at 7s. 3d.@7s. 4½d., according to lay days; a German bark, [illegible] tons, with [illegible] bbls. do. at 7s. 4½d.; a British bark, 408 tons, with [illegible]....For Havre, a British bark, with 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at [illegible]....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 boxes Bacon at [illegible]; also the Dutch steamship Pollux, 1,350 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Amsterdam, by steam, 100 boxes Bacon at [illegible]....For Bilboa, a Spanish brig, hence with about 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at [illegible] ₱ bbl....For Messina, an Italian brig, 281 tons, with about 6,000 cases Refined Petroleum, at [illegible], and [illegible] bbls. Rosin at $1, gold, ₱ 280 lbs....For Trieste, a British bark, [illegible] tons, hence with 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at [illegible] ₱ bbl....For Alexandria, an Austrian bark, with 900 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 11,000 cases do., at [illegible] ₱ case....Several other Grain and Petroleum negotiations were pending, but not definite closed up to a late hour.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Flour steady; sales of Spring Extra at [illegible]. Wheat excited; prices higher but unsettled and irregular; demand mainly from "shorts"; No. 2 Spring touched [illegible] cash or August; closed [illegible]; September sold [illegible], closed $1 25; No. 3 Spring, [illegible]; Rejected, $1 15; seller all the year, [illegible]; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 57. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible] cash or August; [illegible] September; Yellow, [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]; High Mixed [illegible]. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye firm; No. 1 and No. 2, [illegible]. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Fall quotable at [illegible]. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork held at [illegible], $13 50 bid, cash or August. Lard steady; Winter, [illegible]; Summer, [illegible]. Bulk-meats in good demand; Shoulders, [illegible], the outside prices for special averages; Short Rib Middles, [illegible]. Bacon steady; no sales. Whisky dull and lower at [illegible]. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 7½c.; to Kingston, [illegible]. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 210,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—17,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 121,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—Flour dull and lower; old, [illegible]; new, $7. Wheat steady for dry at [illegible]; damp dull at [illegible]. Corn steady at [illegible]. Rye quiet and unchanged; old, [illegible]; new, [illegible]. Oats firm for old at [illegible]; new quiet at [illegible]. Barley dull and nominal. Butter in good demand for choice; other grades dull. Pork dull and nominally $13 25. Lard—Demand [illegible]; holders firm at [illegible]. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, [illegible], generally held [illegible]; sales of Clear Rib-Sides at [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. [illegible]; sales of Shoulders at [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides wanted at [illegible]; jobbing sales of Clear Sides at [illegible]. Hams—Sugar-cured firm at 15½c.@16c. Live Hogs firm at $4 75@$5 25. Whisky in fair demand and lower at [illegible].

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Flour active and steady; sales, 2,700 bbls. at [illegible] for No. 1 Spring, [illegible] for Amber Winter, [illegible] for White Winter, [illegible] for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of two cars No. 2 Milwaukee Club at [illegible]. Corn steady; sales of 3,700 bushels Western Mixed at [illegible]; round lots offered at [illegible]. Oats quiet at 41c. for Ohio. Corn-meal, [illegible] for Bolted, [illegible] for Unbolted. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, [illegible]; Shipstuffs, [illegible]; Middlings, [illegible] ₱ ton. Highwines, [illegible]. Canal Freights—Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible] to New-York. Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, [illegible]; to New-York, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible]. Receipts by Lake—7,600 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 1,014,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—2,500 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 556,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Lake Imports—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, 13,800 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 20,900 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels. Lake Exports from Elevators—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, 11c.; Oats 7½c. Flour steady; quoted Western Spring at [illegible]; Bakers, [illegible]; Amber, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Wheat strong; sales of 18,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at [illegible]; 5,000 bushels Chicago Spring, No. 2, at [illegible]. Corn strong and active; sales of 100,000 bushels at [illegible]. Oats—sales in small lots at [illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 13.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and advanced [illegible]; No. 3 White Wabash, [illegible]; Amber Michigan, [illegible] August, [illegible]; September, $1 45; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 76; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 75; Old, [illegible]; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 57, August, [illegible]; September, $1 41; No. 3, [illegible]; Rejected Red, $1 15. Corn shade better; High Mixed, [illegible]; Low Mixed, [illegible]; White, [illegible]; no grade, [illegible]; damaged, [illegible]. Oats quiet; No. 1 New, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; Old, [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Freights strong but unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—[illegible] bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Flour firm; good grades scarce; Superfine, [illegible]; Extra, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Family, [illegible]. Wheat very firm for choice; New Red, [illegible]; Old, [illegible]; New White, [illegible]. Rye, [illegible]. Corn dull and not quotably higher; Yellow, [illegible]; Mixed, [illegible]. Oats steady; White, [illegible]. New Mess Pork, [illegible]. Provisions [illegible]. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, [illegible]; Refined, [illegible]. Groceries quiet and steady. Whisky unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.—Tobacco active at full figures; receipts light; sales, 71 hhds. Flour active for medium and fancy grades; low grades dull; small sales of Extra Family at [illegible]. Wheat steady at [illegible]. Oats and Rye unchanged. Corn, shelled and sacked, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible]. Rye, [illegible]. Pork quiet at $12 75. Bacon firmer and higher; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]. Bulk meats firm; Shoulders, [illegible]; Sides, [illegible]. Loose Hams, sugar-cured, firm at 15c.@16c. Lard steady at [illegible]. Orders in lots higher. Whisky [illegible].

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Wheat steady; closed weak; Extra, [illegible]; No. 1 White, [illegible]; Amber Michigan, [illegible]. Corn steady at [illegible]. Oats in good demand at [illegible]. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; New No. 2 Winter Red, [illegible], closed higher. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats steady; Old, held [illegible]; No. 2 New, [illegible]. Petroleum—Refined easier, not quotably lower.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 19¼c.@19⅜c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 13—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and [illegible] for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, [illegible]; 1865s, old, [illegible]; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 90.

1 P. M.—Consols steady and unchanged. American securities quiet and steady; quotations unchanged.

PARIS, Aug. 13—P. M.—Rentes opened at [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Corn, 27s. 9d. ₱ quarter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 13,000 quarters, including 1,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy. The sales of the day are now estimated at only 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 6d.@11s. 11d. ₱ cental for Red Western Spring. Flour, [illegible] ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Oats, 3s. 9d. ₱ bushel. Provisions—Bacon, [illegible] ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Trade report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull but not quotably lower. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 17,500 quarters, including 1,000 American. Provisions—Bacon, [illegible] ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Aug. 13—Refined Petroleum, [illegible].

Evening—Tallow, [illegible] ₱ cwt. [illegible] Linseed Oil, [illegible]. Spirits Turpentine, [illegible] ₱ cwt.

Evening—Consols closed at [illegible].

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY ON THURSDAY,
THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER,
By GEORGE MACDONALD,
UNAWARES.
By the author of "The Rose Garden."
Price of each, $1 [illegible].

LATE NEW BOOKS.

The fourth 1,000 of the celebrated joint-authorship novel, SIX OF ONE BY HALF DOZEN THE OTHER. Price $1 50.

The second edition of that delightful poetic poem, MIRELO. Price $2.

THE ROSE GARDEN. A Novelette. Price $1 [illegible].

RAINING ON THE HILL. Price $1 [illegible].

HAPPY-THOUGHT HALL. By F. C. BURNAND. 100 Illustrations. Price $[illegible].

These books are all very popular at all [illegible]; recorded, and they may be bought at all bookstores and news depots or will be mailed, postpaid, by the publishers. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SKETCHES, &c. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.
3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.
4. Jake Thompson's letter.
5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.
6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.
7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.
8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.
9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.
10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.
12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.
13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Schell, Belmont, Trumbull, Doolittle, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brooks's.
14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print 250,000 copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

We notice that the Greeley "organs" are trying to fasten upon the Grant "organs"—(we are all organs now except an evening and a weekly paper, which are edited in heaven)—the paternity of the story about GRATZ BROWN's intoxication at the New-Haven Commencement. The truth is that the report had its origin in one of the leading newspapers devoted to the advocacy of the "Liberal" ticket. We have seen no reason to doubt the truth of the statement relative to BROWN's intoxication, even in the broad and offensive form in which it was first made by a Greeley and Brown organ. So far as our knowledge extends, the report first appeared in the Springfield *Republican*, of the date of July 29, in the following words: "Politically matters are dull. That GRATZ BROWN disgraced himself in New-Haven by *getting drunk* after the Alumni dinner, there is, unfortunately, no room for doubt. If his name could be dropped from the Liberal ticket, it would help it vastly in Connecticut, where his late performances are well known." Subsequently, the Springfield *Republican* called for BROWN's resignation. The *Republican* is very devoted to GREELEY, because (as it says) he is always influenced by bad men, and he is surrounded by bad men. Of course it supports him earnestly. Would it be likely to willfully injure the ticket by slandering GREELEY's GRATZ? Will dog eat dog?

Senator WILSON, who has just returned from Indiana, brings excellent accounts from that State. His opinions are supported, not only by the large meetings which he addressed, but by numerous great meetings in other parts of the State, and especially that at Madison yesterday, where Senator MORTON spoke with his usual power. Our friends throughout the State seem to be thoroughly organized, and working with great energy. The nominations both for State officers and members of Congress command popular confidence, and the defections in consequence of the Democratic movement are hardly worth taking into the account. Republicans are aroused by the dangers threatening the country, from the coalition between Mr. GREELEY and the Democracy, to extraordinary exertions. But to our friends in Indiana, as in every other State, we say—work hard, and trust only to hard work.

The loquacious GARRETT DAVIS has been making a speech, which is rather better than GARRETT's speeches usually are, for it is composed in great measure of quotations. He treats of the subject of nepotism, and quotes with great parade a letter of President ADAMS to his son-in-law WILLIAM S. SMITH, refusing to transfer him from the artillery to the infantry; but GARRETT is careful not to mention the fact that subsequently to writing the letter quoted by him JOHN ADAMS appointed the same son-in-law to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Port of New-York. In a note mentioning this fact, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS says (*Adams' Letters*, vol. 2, p. 62:) "The propriety of embracing or of excluding relatives in the consideration of appointments to office, opens questions upon which persons may honestly differ in opinion. One rule has been adopted by some, and another by others, of the Presidents. Mr. ADAMS followed one, and his son the other. There can be no doubt in cases of the selection of unworthy or incompetent persons. And every President who assumes the responsibility of appointing a relative, subjects the fitness of his choice to a severe scrutiny. Considered in this light, Mr. ADAMS is responsible for the transfer of his son, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, from one diplomatic mission to another, for the appointments given to Col. SMITH, and for the selection of his wife's nephew, WILLIAM CROUCH, to be Chief-Justice of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia."

That Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES thinks GREELEY would be managed by those who surround him is plain from the following language, used by BOWLES just after the Cincinnati Convention:

"But, *with his usual perversity of temper and openness to flattery, Mr. Greeley will probably continue to give his faith and attribute his success to those that fawn upon him that they may use him*, and to slander and abuse those braver and truer friends who dare expose these pressures to him and the world, and to tell him the truth that he needs to hear, even if he does not like it."

That Mr. GREELEY will inevitably be managed by "some of the worst men in the country," is equally plain from the following statement in Mr. BOWLES' paper, the Springfield *Republican*:

"That some of the worst men in the country have donned white hats and are hurrahing lustily for GREELEY is a fact patent to all who have eyes and ears. This is especially true of his own State. Men whom he has been as vigorously as justly denouncing for years past, have had the magnanimity to overlook the personal grievance, forgive the harsh language, and forget their ancient grudge against the editor in their new-born enthusiasm for the candidate. *Hardly anywhere has his nomination commanded more demonstrative favor, or a more zealous support than among the New-York politicians of both parties who whilom sat at the feet of Mr. Tweed and ran at his beck.* We do not blame Mr. GREELEY's more reputable friends for being worried by this fact, but they should not undertake to cover it up under vehement denials. That is to waste breath in a peculiarly foolish and idle manner."

A report from Col. WHITLEY, on the Kuklux prisoners at Albany, is published this morning. It contains some important testimony as to the character and purpose of the Klan.

The Question of the Hour.

The only hope of success for the Democratic Party and their candidate in the coming Presidential election is, obviously, in being able to detach a sufficient number of Republicans from their party, not only to cancel the actual Republican majority, but to make up the defection in the Democratic ranks caused by the nomination of Mr. GREELEY. They will get, have already gotten, a certain number of disappointed office-seekers, "soreheads," and a few shallow, miscalculating politicians, "Generals" and others, with their followers. But these recruits will not go very far toward supplying the mass of voters needful for their purpose. It remains for them, therefore, to find and present such arguments as will bring over moderate Republicans, and retain the moderate and thoughtful Democrats. This they find a difficult task. The "gift" slanders of the President have been blown to the winds; "nepotism" is a bugaboo that has done its little work of scaring those who did not know the meaning of its dreadful name; and the steady, quiet march of Civil Service Reform under the systematic organization set on foot by the President himself, is daily counteracting the monstrous perversions and misrepresentations which have been set on foot in regard to the policy of his Administration in this respect. The Cincinnati platform is, as we have already pointed out, a mere pompous utterance of truisms and political platitudes, imitated from the more sensible platforms of the regular Republican party. On what grounds, then, can they ask Republicans to come over to them, or thoughtful and honorable Democrats to act with a faction which has nominated for the Presidency a man of Mr. GREELEY's lifelong relations to the Democratic Party? Reasons, or a semblance of reasons, must be found; and to find them they have gone back to JEFFERSON. They might as well have gone back to the Decalogue or to the Deluge.

The *World* has found in JEFFERSON's inaugural address a passage which it brings forward, with much solemnity, as an embodiment of the constant principles of the Democratic Party upon the permanent questions of our National politics. And what are these boasted principles? Merely such as it would become any President of the United States to enunciate, if it were necessary to do so, on taking the inauguration oath. They are, briefly, but compendiously, equal rights; a peaceful and honest foreign policy; the support of the State Governments in their constitutional rights, and of the General Government "in its whole constitutional vigor;" purity of elections; acquiescence in the will of the majority; an economical Administration; encouragement of agriculture and commerce; freedom of religion and of the Press, and trial by jury. This is absolutely all. Is there anything in these "principles" over which there can now be in the United States any contention, about which there can be raised any party cry? At the time when JEFFERSON spoke, soon after the adoption of the Constitution, it was fitting and right to assert these principles, and to insist upon their importance. But who disputes them now? Certainly not the Republican Party, and as certainly neither President GRANT nor any member or leading supporter of his Administration. It is true, as the *World* is constrained to confess, that many Democrats, chiefly, but not entirely, at the South, "fell away from these principles into rebellion against the General Government." But that falling from grace was checked and counteracted, chiefly by the Republican Party, but also by the faithfulness of the very loyal and sensible Democrats, who are now shocked at being asked to restore the rebellious Southern Democracy to complete power, by the use of Mr. GREELEY and Mr. SUMNER "for temporary purposes." These principles are not, nor were they ever, after the adoption of the Constitution, distinctively the principles of the Democratic Party. On the contrary, they may well be called the political axioms of American Government. They are more weighty and more definite than the common-place political morality of the Cincinnati platform, but not one whit more opposed to the faith and the practice of the Republican Party. Indeed, we have seen, by the admission of the most intelligent organ of the Democratic Party, that those who have fallen away from those principles were not Republicans, but Democrats.

It is attempted, indeed, to make out a case against the Republican Party and its candidate by specifying certain legislation, and certain acts of administrative policy, which are at variance with these principles. But, few in number as these are, most of them are unimportant, and some of them are shamefully unfair. For instance, in evidence that Gen. GRANT's Administration has been hostile to the encouragement of agriculture and of commerce, "witness," we are told, "our agriculture oppressed by the exactions of an unequal tariff, and our commerce actually annihilated." We are told this when the tariff is less open to the charge of inequality now than it has been during many Administrations, and when, as all the world knows, the injuries from which our commerce is suffering are the consequences of that very falling away from the political principles in question, that very rebellion against the General Government, for which the Democratic Party at the South, and, in a great measure, at the North, is responsible. The only point in this indictment worth pleading to is this: It is pretended that equal rights are denied by President GRANT's Southern policy, that State rights are violated by the Kuklux legislation of Congress, and that the will of majorities has been set at naught by the expulsion from Congress of members legally elected. Nowhere does this touch the point now really at issue between the old Democratic Party which "has not abandoned its principles" and the Republican Party which has likewise not abandoned its principles. And that point is: Shall the Democrats of the South, under their old perversion of the doctrine of State rights, be allowed to do away with or impair the fruits of the national victory over their rebellion? If a State Government is unable or unwilling to secure equal rights, or to subdue internal violence directed against the reconstructed Union and the amended Constitution, is the General Government to withhold the strength of its saving and supporting arm? That is the chief question which Republicans and War Democrats have to consider in the pending canvass.

Chronic.

After all, we have reason to be thankful for Gen. JOHN COCHRANE's existence. Hitherto he has scarcely presented himself to the public mind as a positive boon, but he is just now understood to be the chief restraint upon Mr. GREELEY's mania for public speaking. Now, when we reflect that in spite of Mr. COCHRANE's restraining influence, the Democratic candidate made six consecutive speeches on Monday last, the number of speeches which he would daily deliver were there no COCHRANE whatever becomes fearful to contemplate. The uses of COCHRANE are thus made manifest, which, by the way, is one of the most unexpected results of the present campaign.

These six speeches are filled with statements of the most momentous interest. Being strictly forbidden to refer to political topics, the speaker devoted himself to astronomical, philosophical, and moral subjects. In his Plymouth speech he informed his hearers that "when we view this whole planet at a distance it seems at once as smooth and round as an orange." The fact that the geographical text-books of Mr. GREELEY's youth asserted that "the earth is round like a ball or an orange," does not really detract from the originality of his statement. No geographer has intimated that he was in the habit of viewing the planet at a distance, as Mr. GREELEY distinctly intimates is his personal practice. The greater value of the latter's testimony is therefore plainly apparent. At Lancaster he discoursed with philosophic keenness of analysis, upon the motives of men who are called ambitious. To prove that the man who calls another ambitious is a base liar bought with British gold, Mr. GREELEY endowed the so-called ambitious person with a hypothetical mother, profuse in wrinkles and gray hair, who sits perpetually at the door of an imaginary cottage, holding affectionately "that Book wherein are gathered up all her hopes of blissful immortality, and those journals or records wherein she reads the story of her son's efforts." There can be no question that this mention of the Bible as a work worthy to be read in alternation with those journals which record the efforts of, say DANA, or GREELEY, is a very handsome compliment to the Scriptures; but most men will fail to see how the invention of a highly picturesque mother of advanced age and eccentric habits proves that the ambitious man is not ambitious at all. Mr. GREELEY, perhaps, felt that his audience would thus fail to see the force of his argument, for a marked sadness pervades the rest of his speech. "Friends and neighbors, I am in the decline of life," he remarked. "Many of the preceding years have been years of agitation, and trouble, and despondency sometimes." Here we have a touch of that true pathos with which Mr. Pecksniff once remarked: "Weep not for me, my friends. My complaint is chronic." Has Mr. GREELEY been occupying the time recently spent by him on steam-boats and railway trains in reading *Martin Chuzzlewit*? It really looks as if he had. "Old as I am," he goes on to say, "I have an ear still." This is truly remarkable. That there are a large and varied assortment of ears in his office—of ears, too, of luxuriant length—has been frequently suspected; but that H. G. himself really has an ordinary ear, and, perhaps, two of them, will be news to men who have hitherto never pierced behind the veil of his expansive shirt-collar. Also he has a heart, which "does not fail to beat responsive," &c. It is all very well to say that Mr. GREELEY differs from other men externally as well as mentally and morally, but if he has an ear and a heart and all sorts of desirable organs, there is not so much difference between him and Mr. COCHRANE, for example, as his enemies pretend. It is a pity that he does not say anything about legs. The public would really like to know his ideas of a fleshy, or even a wooden leg, and if in the midst of his remarks upon hypothetic mothers and human anatomy, he had found time to give the people of Lancaster his views on twins, his speech would have been a sort of supplement to *Chuzzlewit*, telling us whatever Mr. Pecksniff and Mrs. Todgers and his successor, Mr. Jefferson Brick, left unsaid in the pages of that amusing work.

Sad must have been the countenance of JOHN COCHRANE when he learned that Mr. GREELEY, in spite of positive orders, had made six speeches in one day. Let COCHRANE, however, restrain his useless tears. Weep not for H. G. His speech-making is "chronic," and there is no Liberal chairman or Liberal committee that can cure at this late day a complaint of so many years' standing.

An Important Discovery.

We learn, through Mr. GREELEY's private organ, that Gen. BANKS and Ex-Secretary USHER, of Kansas, have made one of the most noteworthy discoveries that has yet been brought to light since the commencement of the present campaign. It is one which demands the instant attention of the piebald coalition, if great mischief would be prevented. Our readers will be anxious to know what secret has been unearthed that, overlooked or not duly estimated, threatens such disastrous consequences. It is this:

"Gen. BANKS and Mr. USHER are agreed that there seemed to be a scheme concocted by which the business community was to be made to believe that a change of Administration from GRANT to GREELEY would seriously damage business at home and injure the national credit abroad."

What do these gentlemen take the business men of the country to be? Are they the ignorant and superficial class likely to be imposed upon and misled by the "concoction" of "schemes," to make them believe things that have no foundation in reason? That is not our estimate of the intelligence of the business portion of the community. The business men include the shrewdest intellects in our population—and they are men who are quick to perceive their own interests, and to adopt adequate means for their protection. If the business classes do believe that a change of Administration from GRANT to GREELEY would damage trade and commerce, derange the finances, and injure the public credit abroad, they are indebted to their own good sense and observation for the judgment they have formed. It is too absurd to be credited for a moment, that a mere political *ruse* of that character should make the slightest impression upon the minds of men whose wits have been strengthened by experience, and whose safety requires that, in a country so constantly agitated by political forces, they should be ever on the lookout for changes that might be detrimental.

It is true that business men perceive danger in the attempt to supersede GRANT by such a weather-cock as GREELEY. But the conception is their own, nowise derived from the invention of schemers, and not to be effaced except upon the clearest evidence that they have been unnecessarily alarmed. Messrs. BANKS and USHER will find it "love's labor lost" to endeavor to prove to the "business men" that they have been or are to be victimized by a shallow political device. Before these gentlemen make their direct appeal, let them first try to convince the *World* that it has a wrong opinion of Mr. GREELEY's unfitness to manage the financial policy of the nation.

The Prospect in Maine.

Advices from Maine are of the most encouraging character. The Republicans of that always sound and steady State are engaged in a contest more vigorous, and with an enemy more unscrupulous, than ever before, but there is no sign that they will not win a decided victory. They have the great advantage that their brethren have this year already carried the States of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon and North Carolina; but great as must be the moral effect in the Pine Tree State of these triumphs, our friends there have the still greater advantage of being under the lead of Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE. As Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Third District, Mr. BLAINE is conducting a very vigorous canvass all over the State, which is already telling upon the ranks of the coalitionists. An able, upright, fearless, tireless party leader, the contest owes its present promise to Mr. BLAINE, and the victory with which it will undoubtedly end will, in great part, be due to his efforts.

As usual, the Democrats are boasting very loudly, and, in the face of somewhat startling figures, assert that they will probably elect their candidate for Governor, Mr. KIMBALL, and at least one member of Congress, Mr. PIKE, a renegade Republican, in the Fifth District. Mr. KIMBALL has tried several times to be Governor of Maine, and as he was defeated last time by a majority of 10,631, we hope he will not fare any better now. Mr. PIKE has a majority of 1,930 to overcome, and as he failed to obtain a nomination from the Republicans of the district because of his weakness as a candidate, he will not probably prove any more popular on this occasion. There does not appear the slightest reason for supposing that the Republicans will not re-elect Gov. PERHAM, and also elect all their members of Congress by handsome majorities. The party has suffered very little from defections to Greeleyism, and, as elsewhere, these seem to have been more than made up by accessions from the honest Democracy.

A peculiarity marks the Maine contest which has been observable in those of all other States. The recusant Republicans have been swallowed up in the Democratic Party, just as Mr. GREELEY has been. Mr. KIMBALL, the candidate for Governor, has always been a Democrat of the most pronounced type, and yet the *Tribune* calls him the Liberal Republican candidate. In Maine, as elsewhere, it is evident the fight is between the Republicans and the more corrupt elements of the Democracy, reinforced by a few purchasable Republicans. Over such a combination, a party led by such a man as Mr. BLAINE, and having the prestige of victory in five States during the present campaign, ought to win a decisive triumph. But we trust our friends in Maine will work hard down to the very day of election,—work as if they half feared to lose the election. Over confidence is not a good weapon to carry into any fight.

Greeley's Peace Negotiations Again.

We have more light, and from another quarter, concerning the famous peace negotiations conducted by Mr. GREELEY with the rebels in Canada in 1864. We publish this morning a report made Aug. 11, 1864, by C. C. CLAY, Jr., to the rebel Secretary of State. It was sent "by a safe hand," and so was made quite frank and unreserved. By it we learn why the rebels consented to receive Mr. GREELEY in Canada. It was because they "believed from his antecedents that he was a sincere friend of peace, even with separation, if necessary." This was not an unnatural conclusion. Mr. GREELEY had been in favor of purchasing peace "even with separation, if necessary," when the Southerners only threatened war. He had repeatedly avowed this view in his organ; it had been quoted by ROBERT TOOMBS, with very great effect in the Secession Convention of Georgia; and it had been repeated by the Press of the South in every State, until those who clung to the old Union gave up in despair on hearing that a leading paper of the victorious party in the North forsook the cause in advance. Why should not the rebel leaders think Mr. GREELEY was "a sincere friend of peace, even with separation, if necessary?"

It is proper to say that nothing occurred on Mr. GREELEY's part in the subsequent stages of the negotiations to make the rebels suppose that they were mistaken in this opinion of his desires. He hastened on the suggestion of JEWETT and SANDERS—so eager was he in the matter—to apply to the President for a safe conduct for the rebels to Washington, with the very flimsiest reason to suppose that they had any authority to treat for peace—with, in fact, no reason at all, so far as he has ever declared, but the assurance of one or both of these adventurers. Mr. CLAY says that GREELEY was informed that only an "unqualified protection" from President LINCOLN would be accepted by the Rebel Commissioners. After that "they did not expect to hear from Mr. GREELEY again upon the subject." They undoubtedly knew the firmness with which Mr. LINCOLN would treat the question, and they had no thought that what they asked for would be granted. Nor was it. Their estimate of Mr. LINCOLN was perfectly correct. That wise and faithful officer, from first to last, declared distinctly that he would confer with no rebels at Washington or elsewhere who did not come with authority from the rebel Government to offer peace on the basis of the restoration of the Union and the abandonment of slavery.

But Mr. GREELEY had no notion of confining the exercise of his diplomatic genius to the narrow limits afforded by Mr. LINCOLN's instructions. Had he done so, he might have staid in the wonted obscurity of Spruce-street, and sent the rebels word of what the President had said. That, however, would have ended the matter. The greatness of H. G., his brilliant and exceptional talent for settling the affairs of the world in general and of the United States in particular, above all, his ardent desire for peace—which might serve him in some future political venture—would not have been made public. So Mr. GREELEY puts the instructions of his President into his pocket, races off by express to Niagara Falls, and informs the Rebel Commissioners—what was a distinct and complete misrepresentation—that he was "authorized" to conduct them to Washington on the simple assurance that they were authorized to treat for peace.

But "some one had blundered." GREELEY had trusted too much to his "irresponsible friend Colorado JEWETT," and to the untrustworthy SANDERS. He undoubtedly meant to shape his invitation to Washington so that the rebels would accept it, and thought that he had done so. When he found his mistake, and that the Commissioners would not claim to be authorized to treat for peace, he still tried to serve them by telegraphing to Mr. LINCOLN for permission to bring them on without any conditions. He did not get it, and his mission failed. But we have C. C. CLAY, Jr.'s, statement that "the correspondence with Mr. GREELEY was promotive" of the rebel "wishes." The diplomat came back home to write articles on the subject, showing even to our enemies that he was "chagrined and incensed," and to "curse all fools in high places." The spectacle of GREELEY pouring his profanity in private upon the patient President he had wronged, while rebels were chuckling over his published editorials, is a fitting frontispiece to the record, the tail-piece of which represents him clasping hands with the Kuklux across the "bloody chasm."

The "Late Opening" Movement.

In that continual conflict between labor and capital, inspired on the one side by a not unnatural desire to get the greatest possible amount of money for the least possible amount of work, and on the other by an equally natural wish to reverse those conditions, we have seen that "strike" is the usual means resorted to by the former interest to achieve its purpose. This weapon is a two-edged sword, being sometimes used to crush an unwilling employer, and sometimes directed to smite a recusant fellow-workman. That is to say, the ingenuous artisan who has made up his mind to get double wages for half time, sets about achieving that desirable end by knocking off work in the first instance, and then by knocking down his comrade who refuses to join him, or the stranger who takes his place. Sometimes he varies the latter process by beating his master also. This simple and effective line of argument seems, to a certain order of mind, quite as natural and proper as eating or drinking. It certainly has the advantage of being very plain, and of wasting no time.

Now, gentlemen in the dry-goods line are no whit behind their fellow-laborers in the laudable ambition to secure the maximum of reward for the minimum of exertion. But they take a different method of bringing about their wishes. They strike neither their work nor one another. The former would be exceedingly unprofitable in a business where the supply of labor so far exceeds the demand, and no young gentleman refined by a constant association with calicoes and white goods could be so ungenteel as to attempt the latter. The dry-goods Hampden strikes for liberty and revenge in a different fashion. In the small, still watches of the night, he arms himself with the festive cobble-stone, and gallantly smashes his tyrannical employer's plate-glass windows. By this excellent device, if his own profits are not increased, his master's are greatly diminished, which seems to be regarded in the strikers' code as the next best thing.

To work for twelve or fourteen hours a day, as some dry-goods clerks have to do, is not, especially in weather like this, particularly pleasant. We can well understand, therefore, that employers who decline to subscribe to the early-closing movement, during the Summer months, at least, should be regarded with disfavor by their subordinates. But the latter are hardly on that account to be justified in smashing the windows of the oppressor. Of late, achievements of this sort have been rather too frequent, and it is time that these gallant knights of the yard-stick and tape-measure should be taught to find some other means of expressing their disapprobation. There certainly seems to be no logical connection between early closing and this plan of late opening. The Police would do well to look sharply after these stone-throwers.

MINOR TOPICS.

Cattle imported into England from the Baltic have been found to be tainted with the cattle plague. The importation has therefore been forbidden, and, in consequence, butchers' meat in England has risen to an unprecedented price. People are already contemplating the possibility that they will soon be compelled to live upon the dried meat of Australia, which Mr. RUSKIN says he likes, though it is believed that his charitable servants substitute pure sawdust for the real Australian article, and so enable the great art critic to make a somewhat comfortable meal. With the prevalence of the appetite for Australian beef, we shall probably see a decay in the prejudice against the cheap cat, the inexpensive dog, and the abundant rat. Many respectable persons have insisted that the popular dislike of these animals as articles of food is entirely groundless, and that their cheapness ought to recommend them as substitutes for beef. Perhaps Mr. RUSKIN will write a "Fors Clavigera" upon this topic, and will show how much of childlike faith, lofty inspiration, and other pre-Raphaelite things there are in a feline *ragout*.

There will be found in another column an interesting account of the last sickness of BENITO JUAREZ, the late President of the Republic of Mexico, whose great services in the cause of Republican institutions on this Continent, as well as his steady devotion to the United States in the time of our civil war must always insure a warm recognition from our people.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* wonders that in a city like New-York, which is exposed to such frightful excesses of the thermometer as took place in July, no protection against the sun is afforded in the manner in which the streets are laid out. Narrow streets, with high buildings, would, it thinks, protect people from sunstroke—which is very true; but how would these narrow streets affect our comfort in the Winter? They would be blocked up with snow, which would not melt so long as the cold weather might last. The truth is, we have one of the hottest and coldest climates to be found, and what would protect us against the heat would render the cold of Winter more intolerable. The only thing we can do is to bear both heat and cold, and assert, as most good New-Yorkers do, that they like it. Moreover, the heat has one advantage which has been generally overlooked. [illegible] politician who is exasperated by the loss, say, of North Carolina, can quietly commit suicide by exposing himself to the sun, and thus be rid of political perplexities, without incurring the suspicion that his death was voluntary.

Messrs. MACE and O'BALDWIN announced their intention of engaging in a prize fight next Thursday, an intention which was frustrated by the arrest of O'BALDWIN at Baltimore yesterday. Now, this arrest is rather unfortunate, viewed from one point of view. If these fellows had actually fought, it is not impossible that one of them might have been seriously injured, or, perhaps—happy thought!—killed outright. As it is, there will be no fight, and the two ruffians, having just had the benefit of long training, will be in just the physical condition to assault, or rob useful citizens. While the prize-ring is certainly highly objectionable, it is in a measure redeemed by the fact that occasionally a ruffian is pounded to death within its limits. If the scope of prize-fighting could be extended so that a hundred or two ruffians, armed with deadly weapons, could meet and shoot one another in a friendly way, the consequent diminution of the dangerous part of our population would in a great degree reconcile the public to such a revival of Roman gladiatorial exploits.

The *Saturday Review* warmly advocates the civilization of Africa by the sword,—that persuasive argument to be wielded, of course, by British troops. Also, there was a sentence in the Queen's recent speech in reference to the suppression of the African slave-trade, which has been interpreted as foreshadowing the conquest of Zanzibar and the neighboring country. All of which is interesting, but really affords no evidence that England meditates any such proceeding. That Africa would be vastly better off if England or Germany would take possession of the Lake region and colonize it, there is no possible doubt. Nevertheless, an avowed and unprovoked war of conquest would not meet the views of English voters. It is not impossible that England may become involved in hostilities with the petty Sultan of Zanzibar in an effort to suppress the slave-trade, and that such hostilities may result in the occupation of the country by a British Sepoy force. This, however, is only a possibility, and is by no means the sort of conquest that the *Saturday* advocates.

The cab-drivers of London are in despair at the prospect of the increased labor which the opening of museums on Sunday is to entail upon them. A deputation, in some part composed of this class, under the general name of "The Working Man's Lord's Day Rest Association," recently had an interview with Mr. FORSTER, at the Privy Council Office, with the view of counteracting the influence of those who are in favor of opening the East London and other museums on Sunday. The "cabby" who acted as spokesman declared that the movement had originated with a few secularists who hated the quiet of the Sabbath, and wished to introduce Continental customs. The main point of his argument, however, went to show that cab-owners wanted to reap all the benefit under the new arrangement, while the poor drivers would be deprived of their only day of rest without any remuneration. It appears that the licenses for cabs have been made uniform by Mr. LOWE, so that in point of fact the owners have no more to pay for a seven, than for a six days' license. There is no doubt the cabmen really has cause for disquiet in this Sunday movement, but as Mr. FORSTER very appropriately remarked, on the occasion of the visit, "There was this against their petition—to put it shortly—that the museums, open on Sunday, would be in useful and healthy competition with the public-houses."

Berlin is full of statues, but, as even the most superficial tourist cannot fail to remark, nearly every one of these memorials is in honor of some man of war. It is rather refreshing, therefore, to read that notwithstanding Krupp guns and rifle practice are by all accounts nearly as much in the ascendant in the Prussian capital as they were two years ago, and the smell of gun-powder obscures all other—except, perhaps, that from the drains—a monument has positively been raised to a man of peace—JAHN, the founder of the Turnvereins, or gymnastic society, which has done a great deal more than most associations do to make its members healthy and happy. A man who originates a plan to effect this deserves to be commemorated.

The directors of the North Shore, Staten Island, Ferry Company, stirred by a willing opposition, have lately been making a great many improvements in the general management of their steam-boats. Among the number of changes, none was more favorably received than that which transformed a wretchedly-clothed, greasy set of deck-hands into uniformed sailors. In the matter of time and speed, much has also been done to facilitate traffic from the island. The residents of Port Richmond, although they have almost completed their arrangements for railroad communication with New-York, are now as well served with ferry-boats as those of other villages along the water line. While according to the North Shore directors a proper measure of praise for what they have done, we would suggest to them yet another improvement that is very much needed. On the afternoon boats, groups of men are in the habit of collecting together for the purpose of discussing the issues of the day. It frequently happens that quarrelsome persons contrive to join in the arguments, and fights invariably follow. As the men who set these disturbances in motion are nearly always under the influence of liquor, the deck-hands ought to be instructed to compel them to keep quiet, or, still better, to put them on shore before starting. A little enterprise of this kind would be highly commendable.

Greeley's Friends in Mexico—Much the Same as They are Everywhere Else.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A huge joke has been perpetrated in Mexico at the expense of the Farmer of Chappaqua. Some weeks since a letter was published in the *Tribune*, dated in this city, and signed by some twenty so-called American residents in this city, congratulating Honest Horace upon his nomination, and assuring him that they, the vast majority of Americans, without distinction of party, were enthusiastic in his support.

I have resided in Mexico for years, and the majority of the names appended to that document are totally unknown to me. With possibly an exception, the known signers of that document may be classified as follows: First—Ex-Confederates, who have no votes in the United States. Second—Men who never were American citizens. Third—Men who do not reside in this city. Fourth—Men who have been expelled from this city for their suspicious antecedents. Fifth—Men whose names were obtained upon false representations.

Of almost the whole number it may be said that they have no recognized profession, and that their friends would much rather see their names signed to a political manifesto than at the bottom of a promissory note.

Yours very truly,

AN OLD RESIDENT OF MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 31, 1872.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

The Gath Harness Given—A Speech by Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, Delivered at Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 12.

On the evening of Aug. 12, Hon. Samuel Shellabarger delivered an address to a very large concourse of citizens in the Opera-house, Springfield, Ohio, from which the following extracts are taken. As an introduction to the consideration of the merits of the candidates for the Presidency who are now before the people, he spoke at some length concerning the value of character in public affairs. And in opposition to the choice of the mixed organization that citizens should be blind as moles and bats in the selection of men for places of public trust, he enlarged upon the positive necessity for and the value of character in making such selections. He said: Who would advocate making Guy Fawkes keeper of the crown jewels, or Jeffreys keeper of the great seal, or Arnold commander of the armies and navies, or Burr Chief-Justice, because those men had got together at Baltimore and had passed a resolution that they were the saints—"reformers"—and had adopted the saints' platform?

After having delayed, simply to again refute the many slanderous declarations made by the former enemies of the nation against President Grant, he said: Here, then, you have one wonder of this campaign. Not only are you to ignore in the past of the two parties the differences between Sherman and Lee, Thomas and Hood, Jake Thompson and E. M. Stanton, Wilkes Booth and Abraham Lincoln, but you, fathers and mothers of America, you whose boys came not back to you from the wars, you are not only to forget the difference between your boy and Forrest, who murdered him at Fort Pillow, but in going from the political championship of Thomas and Lincoln, and of their compatriots in the Republican Party, into that of Booth and Forrest, and Sanders and Jake Thompson, and of their co-conspirators of the North, whose names have just been given to infamy by the publication of rebel archives, you are told as an inducement to go, that Thompson and Forrest, and their associates have just adopted at Baltimore your principles! The coolness of this demand and its audacity is such that I hesitate in stating it. But scrutinize as you will it comes out the same, and such the audacity really is.

He then passed to a consideration of the contrast furnished in the characters of the opposing candidates, and of their parties, and said: Let it be remembered, throughout all time and by all people, it was ten days after they had at Cincinnati set at the head of their principles the demand that men should "be equal before the law," that the entire Democratic Party, acting upon official oaths, and by means little less than treasonous, defeated, in the nation's Congress, the demand of a majority of the people's representation, that the rights of the black man should be "equal before the law."

He next referred to the partisan character of the votes on the various amendments to the Constitution, saying, in his course, that were this horrid thing indeed a thing of the past, then would I and every Republican cover it, if we could, with an oblivion as profound as the infamy with which it covers its authors and the American name. But since they will not—since at Memphis and in Georgia, they have smeared all over with the blood of their recent murders, the platform they made at Baltimore, dare you forget its presence in your midst, or the appalling dangers it portends to your liberties?

Referring to some of the outrages committed during the war, and sympathized with by Mr. Greeley's present supporters, he said: It was in part this organization, along with the hundred mouths which defended it in Congress and the ten thousand out of Congress, that resolved, at Baltimore, that liberty and the colored race have in us their only defenders!

He now passed to other views presented by the impending conflict, and said: That the Cincinnati Convention was approved by large numbers of as patriotic men as the Republic has, I with pleasure concede. But that at last it fell under the control of men whose political character had become a stench in the nostrils of the nation; men who had "gone up upon every high mountain and under every green tree, and had there played the political harlot," as, where, the political Iscariot, the Blairs, the Fentons and the McClures of the Republic, is so equally true, notorious and confessed, that it drove, in shame and unconcealed disgust from its contaminations, nearly all good men who had touched it, and even the President who first presided in its deliberations.

And further he said: Now note the spectacle. The spectacle we see is an old man tendering his political enemy a pledge in advance that he will betray the plainest and most momentous requirements of the Constitution, will violate the obligations of his oath, and will sell the most fixed principles of his life and views of high public duty which he has ever had, and all this he will give for the "thirty pieces of silver"—the votes of the Democratic Party! Only as evincing his extreme unfitness for the office, would Mr. Greeley's true friends make allusion to this great shame—a shame which, when his purchasers are done with the commodity they have bought, will cause even them to be cut upon his grave the memorial words they ever fix upon the betrayer's tomb:

"We loved the treason but hated the traitor."

Reaching the financial considerations in the canvass, he responded to the declaration of necessity for bringing the Democratic leaders into power, in order that economy and purity may be secured, by showing that in 1868 the tax on spirits was $2 per gallon, and in that year, the last of Johnson, he collected $18,000,000. In the first fiscal year of Grant this tax was reduced to fifty cents, and at that he collected $45,000,000. In Johnson's last year tobacco, taxed at forty cents, yielded $18,000,000. In Grant's first year, reduced to twenty-two cents average, it produced $31,000,000. The expenses for collecting internal revenue under the last year (1868) of Johnson's Administration were $8,367,[illegible] 17, and the first year of Grant's these expenses for collecting this revenue were reduced to $5,[illegible],410 22. The tariff produced, during Johnson's last two years, $298,452,940 07. Jan. 1, 1871, a reduction of $29,500,000 per year from the Tariff tax went into effect, and yet Grant's first two years, ending March 1, 1871, produced, of Custom revenues, $383,365,167 74, a gain of $85,460,227 67; and, notwithstanding the amount of tax imposed by law exceeded that existing now nearly two to one, yet Johnson's Administration reduced the public debt but $12,000,000 in his four years. Johnson's Democratic Administration ended by a message from him recommending a repudiation of the public debt—a recommendation stamping our name with the darkest blot ever fixed by Executive act—the darkest except that one from Buchanan demanding that the Union should be permitted to dissolve. Grant's Administration began with the declaration in his inaugural that every dollar of the public debt should be paid, "principal and interest, and in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated." Under Johnson's recommendation, backed by the repudiation schemes of his party, our six per cent. gold bonds sold for fourteen per cent. below par in March, 1869, and for twenty per cent. below in July, 1868. Under Grant's Administration they quickly went, where they are today, to a premium in all the markets of the world. Johnson left gold at a premium of thirty-two per cent. Under Grant it quickly went down to ten and twelve, where it stands today. Johnson's Administration left taxes assessed for meeting and overthrowing a Democratic rebellion, upon all the industries, property and imports of the people. Grant's Administration has repealed these taxes to the aggregate amount of $152,000,000 per year, and yet, notwithstanding this reduction of taxes, Grant's Administration paid into the Treasury, the first year, [illegible] 74 more than in the last year of Johnson's Administration. Johnson's Administration paid of the public debt in his four years, $12,000,000; Grant's paid, up to July 1, 1872, [illegible] 30; being nearly the thirteenth part of the entire public debt in three years! Grant found our faith so tarnished by threats of Democratic repudiation, that our six per cent. bonds could nowhere be sold at rates of less under thirteen per cent. Grant so redeemed that credit that he has already sold of bonds bearing not six per cent. interest, but only four and a half or five per cent., $300,000,000, and sold them at par, and thus reduced our annual interest about $[illegible],000,000, this, beside the reduction of $90,000,000 per year upon the part of the public debt he has paid. Grant's last year expended for permanent public buildings and works (most of which, when done, endure for ages,) $10,[illegible], and notwithstanding this, his last year's expenses for administering the Government were but $1 76 for each person of our population; while under Buchanan's it was, in 1860, $1 [illegible] per head, although but $[illegible] of public improvements were made that year. Grant's Administration has cost, the last year, less per head than Washington's and, considering his public works as low as any since the Government's organization. Grant's Administration has searched out, removed and punished relentlessly every officer offending against the public laws. Johnson's never detected or removed a single one of the Democratic criminals with which his Administration swarmed, and who plundered the Treasury of one-fourth of our enormous revenues. Grant has reduced the public debt at the rate of $[illegible] per month. Tammany, the very soul and embodiment of Democratic power upon this continent, and the power which, in connection with that of the South, as embodied in the Ku-klux conspiracy, will rule the Republic should they gain the election—this Tammany increased the debt of the single City of New-York from $[illegible] as it stood on December, 1868, up to $[illegible] in May, 1872, which is $[illegible] per month. Grant's Administration has reduced the public debt [illegible] for each of our population. Tammany has increased the debt of New-York [illegible] per head of her population.

Leaving these startling contrasts between the good we have and the vice which Tammany promises, he referred to the several Utopian plans by which reconciliation can never be righteously brought about, and then spoke of President Grant directly. He said: In making the statement that none before have been so set upon and falsely, shamelessly assailed, I do not forget that, like as now of Grant, so of Washington, his traducers said of him and his Administration, "He was totally destitute of merit, either as a soldier or a statesman." That both the Adamses were vilified in like manner and measure; that Lincoln, up to his murder, and by the very same men who now the vile objections against Grant, was called a despot, tyrant, monster, mountebank, ape, knave, Nero, Caligula, usurper, and assassin; that, in the presence of Lincoln's great shade these mouthers of literary excrements against him now stand uncovered and worshipful. Not forgetting wrongs, committed against the nation's benefactors, like these, I still doubt whether any of them equals, in their immense wrong, that now directed against the first Magistrate. He said in conclusion: I declare, and in response to them who accuse him of infidelity to the black race, that one single sentence of that inaugural which, to the shout of fifty thousand people, I heard him utter from the east porch of the Capitol, and which is in these words, "I entertain the hope and express the desire that it (the right of the colored man to vote) may be settled by the ratification of the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution," did more for the colored man than all the acts in the lives of all his traducers put together. And now, ending here, these allusions to the character of the President, by my gratitude and love for the country's defenders, and of their great leader, and by my loyalty to truth, and by my concern for perpetuity of free institutions, I admonish all the people to—be just! If unto this shame of the age, seen in the adjusted plans for blasting the name of the nation's first citizen, Magistrate and benefactor, shall be added the wrong of a national approval, in the voters of the people, of these infamies against him, then know it will have ceased in this Republic to be even decent to die for or defend one's country, and our country's title to the defense of its children will have perished. But I fear no such disaster.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Details of the Last Illness and Death of the Late President of the Mexican Republic.

Translated for the Times from Le Trait d'Union, July 20.

On July 18, at 11½ o'clock P. M., died Benito Juarez, President of the Republic of Mexico, aged sixty-six years, three months and twenty-seven days. He succumbed to the consequences of a violent attack of neurosis.

M. Juarez felt the first symptoms of the malady at 1 o'clock on the morning of July 17. M. Balandrano, chief editor of the *Diario Oficial*, was reading to him at the time, as usual, the most notable portions of the contents of the morning papers, and M. Juarez was listening attentively, now and then making a remark. Suddenly he rose and took a few steps without complaining, but with his hand pressed to his brow. Balandrano ceased reading and asked whether M. Juarez was unwell. "I am quite well," was the reply, "you can proceed."

A few minutes later, however, he rose again, asked Balandrano to await him, and extended his walk as far as the Salon Iturbide. He returned and called for breakfast, of which he partook very quietly. Spite of his calmness, he felt ill; he admitted it afterward, and added that he would diet himself. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon he called for a broth made in his own dwelling. He scarcely touched it.

Something in his face denoted suffering. M. Lafragua spoke to that effect. M. Juarez reassured him by a smile, and continued the conversation in which all the persons seated at the table were concerned. He was alluding to the topics which most occupied his thoughts—the reform of the Constitution and the completion of the Vera Cruz railway.

In the early evening, after having transacted some business, he was driven to the Paseo, as usual, accompanied by some members of his family.

At 8 o'clock, M. Santacilia escorted to the theatre his wife and sisters-in-law. The President remained at home. He was in excellent spirits, and had a cheerful chat with MM. Dublan and Mass. At 10¼, he retired, but could not sleep. At 11 he suffered from nausea, and lighted a lamp. He passed the remainder of the night uncomfortably, but would not allow Benito, his son, who shared his room, to awaken any one.

On the morrow he felt ill at ease and did not go to the palace; his relatives nervously inquired after his health; he answered that he was rather weary by loss of sleep; he begged them not to speak of his indisposition, and only to say that he was troubled with rheumatism in the leg.

Throughout the day he suffered, at intervals, from acute pain in the region of the heart. In the afternoon he received in his room M. Lafragua and Gen. Alatorre, with whom he conversed for a long time. Now and then he complained of an oppression of the chest, which prevented him from breathing freely.

At 7 o'clock the disease overcame his will, and he went to bed. From that hour the malady increased rapidly in intensity. After a swoon he recognized at his bedside the Minister of War, who was gazing upon him with affectionate solicitude.

"How are you? Have you any dispatches?"

"No," said M. Mejia, "there is nothing new. How do you feel?"

"Better, thanks! It is nothing. You can go about your business."

The Minister left in alarm, and returned toward 9 o'clock. Dr. Alvarado, the family physician, had expressed his fears. "The President is very ill," said he to M. Santacilia. "I cannot hope to save him, and think he has but three hours to live." By his advice Drs. Lucio and Barreda were summoned.

Thenceforward, the pains became more and more unbearable, nor could they be alleviated by potions, on account of continual and violent nausea. The physicians resorted to local injections of morphine, directed upon the affected portions of the body, that is to say, upon the left side of the breast.

At 10½ o'clock the danger was imminent, and the Ministers, MM. Lafragua, Mejia and Balcarcel were sent for. M. Mejia came at once; M. Balcarcel was unaware of the circumstances, as the janitor of his house, out of fear or distrust, refused to open the door. M. Lafragua arrived a few minutes later. Consternation prevailed.

Just before 11 o'clock, the President called a domestic to whom he was much attached—one Camilo, a native of la Sierra de Ixtlan, and bade him press with his hand the spot under which he experienced a severe pain. The man obeyed, weeping.

M. Juarez was in terrible agony, but he was ignorant of his approaching end. A few minutes before passing away, he was quietly seated in his bed; at 11:25 he lay down on his left side, rested his head upon his hand, and remained motionless. At precisely 11½ o'clock, without a struggle, without apparent suffering, he breathed his last.

Dr. Alvarado said: "It is all over."

M. Santacilia would not be convinced of the reality of so great a calamity, and hoped it was but a syncope. "Doctor," he inquired, "do you think he is dead?"

Dr. Barreda lighted a match and held it close to the President's eyes to see whether the brightness of the light would cause the pupils to move. In vain. All hope had fled. Juarez was no more.

After being embalmed the body lay in state in the National Palace. Immense throngs surrounded the palace during two days, and looked once more upon him who, but a few hours previous had been President of the Republic.

The funeral took place on July 23. An imposing cortege accompanied the remains to their last resting place. M. Lerdo de Tejada led the mourners; MM. Dublan and Mass represented the family. At the entrance to the cemetery of San Fernando the casket was placed upon a catafalque, and addresses were made. An inscription, on a bronze plate, on which are graven the words "Benito Juarez," designates the plot in which is interred the body of the hero of Mexican independence.

Jersey City Schuetzenfest—Large Crowds at Mount Pleasant Park—Crowning the Schuetzen Koenig.

The annual festival of the Jersey City Schuetzen Corps came to a conclusion yesterday at Mount Pleasant Park, Jersey City. The shooting, which had continued two days, was concluded at 2 o'clock. The crowning of the Schuetzen Koenig, Mr. Christian J. Werner, the great event of the fest, took place at 5 o'clock, [illegible], of Jersey City, performing the ceremony. The highest shots at the target were as follows:

J. Kline, New-York 70
J. Raymond, New-York .... [illegible]
H. Fuhse, Jersey City .... [illegible]
E. Brehm, Jersey City .... [illegible]

The prizes, which amount to $[illegible], were not awarded, the award being postponed for one week.

After the ceremonies were concluded dancing was commenced in the pavilion, [illegible] Military Band, of Hoboken, furnishing the music.

This festival is the last of the kind that will be held at Mount Pleasant Park, which for years has been the chief place of resort in the suburbs of Jersey City. The property has been purchased by Mr. A. E. [illegible] for $[illegible].

The Insurance on the Erie Railroad and Hunters' Point Fires.

A correspondent asks why the insurance on the Erie Railroad and Hunters' Point fires have not been published. A TIMES reporter has frequently demanded the particulars of the insurances in these cases, but the invariable reply has been either that it would not be prudent at present to give the information sought for, or that the exact losses had not yet been ascertained.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Gov. Jewell in the Field.

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, will speak for Grant and Wilson, at the Fifteenth Ward Wigwam, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, 14th inst.

Republican Head-Quarters.

Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, arrived yesterday and resumed the charge of the head-quarters, Fifth-avenue Hotel. A number of the gentlemen of the National Executive Committee who have arrived visited the head-quarters. No alarm is felt for the issue in Maine and Vermont, though the opposition insinuate that there is a chance of their success in those States. Among those who called yesterday were: John M. Thayer, Lincoln, Nebraska; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, New-York; Gen. G. P. Este, Ohio; Gen. E. D. Morgan, New-York; J. H. Warwick, North Carolina; Mr. Mahlon Chance, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island; G. P. Mellen, Madison, Ind.; E. B. Grayson, Mississippi.

Young Men's Republican Central Association.

The Young Men's Republican Central Association met last evening at the Republican Head-quarters, in Broadway, near Twenty-third-street. Mr. George B. Deane, Jr., presiding. A discussion took place as to the nomination of Mr. Barquay, a delegate from the Fourteenth District, nominated to the Executive Council, who, it was alleged, did not belong to the organization. On motion it was referred to the Executive Committee to consider the matter and report to the next meeting. On this motion being carried, four delegates from the Fourteenth District left the room. Resolutions were adopted congratulating the Republicans of North Carolina on the triumph achieved in that State, and pledging the organization to sustain the nomination of Grant and Wilson. The meeting then adjourned.

Gen. Banks and the Wall-Street Bankers.

A TIMES reporter visited many of the leading bankers and brokers in Wall-street yesterday, and inquired whether they had requested Gen. Banks to deliver a speech upon finances in the Stock Exchange. None of them replied in the affirmative, and many intimated that they were not at all anxious to be posted by the General. Nearly all coincided in the opinion that no invitation whatever had been sent to Gen. Banks, and that if there had it probably emanated from "gutter brokers."

The First Assembly District Republicans.

There was a little difficulty among the Republicans of the First Assembly District, last night, in consequence of the action of the Republican Central Committee in nominating Joseph C. Scully as Vice-President of the Assembly District organization. The original association met at the usual head-quarters, in Franklin-street, under the auspices of Woodford Council No. 1, with George Thomson, Chairman, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Republican electors of the First Assembly District, protest against the violation of the constitution of the General Committee, and are determined, to a man, to never surrender our rights to a party who has no standing under the laws of the Republican Party or the General Committee.

Messrs. Thomson, Hain and Martindale spoke strongly against the action of the Committee in nominating Mr. Scully as Vice-President.

The opposition held a meeting on the opposite side of the way, No. 121 Franklin-street, with Mr. Joseph C. Scully, Chairman, and James Slack, Secretary.

The meeting was called for enrollment, and a large number of names were put upon the lists. Col. Pebles and Mr. Crane, a reformed Democrat, spoke strongly in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson.

A resolution was adopted congratulating the voters of North Carolina upon their success in the support of the Administration in the late election.

A committee of five was appointed to select delegates and alternates to the Utica Convention, which will be held on the 21st of August. The following-named gentlemen were appointed: Col. M. W. Burns, John Glynn, John Robinson, Thos. F. McCabe, George Dunstrope. The primaries will be held at head-quarters, No. 121 Franklin-street, on Friday, Aug. 16.

No solution of the difficulty between the Scully and Kingsly factions was arrived at during the evening. Both organizations were unanimous, however, in the support of Grant and Wilson, and enthusiastic cheers were given for the names upon the Republican ticket at the close of each meeting.

A Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting.

There was a ratification meeting for Greeley and Brown yesterday evening in the Nineteenth Ward, at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, which was largely attended. A considerable part, indeed, of the spectators were women and children, who were attracted by the brilliant display of fire-works, Chinese lanterns and blazing tar-barrels. Fernando Wood had been invited, and was expected by some of the more sanguine, but he preferred to remain at Saratoga while the weather was so warm, and wrote to tell them that his sympathies were with them, and that he was coming home in September to work for the cause as well as he knew how. Mr. Nesbitt opened the evening's proceedings, and introduced the first speaker of the evening, Mr. Chas. J. Guiteau. He said that the Presidential contest was entirely a personal one, and that he would review the career of both the candidates at such length as the time would admit. Having established this basis satisfactorily to himself, he proceeded to prove that Horace Greeley had done all for the black man that had been done by human effort, and that he had been the most efficient opponent of the Southern secessionists and fire-eaters. He said, among other things, that Horace Greeley was a profound national financier, at which there was a burst of laughter among the Greeleyites on the platform. He said also that Mr. Greeley was a sound reasoner on the tariff, at which there was another laugh.

Col. Cone, of Georgia, was next introduced, and was welcomed with loud and repeated cheering. He said that never before had the issues of an election less depended on principles than this one, which was completely personal. The education of Grant as a military man made him incapable of being a good President. He had been in the habit of issuing a general order one day, and issuing a counter order on the next. The very first thing he did as a President was in this very spirit. He appointed that respectable merchant of New-York City, A. T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, and when he found it was against the law, he wanted to annul the law.

Just as the speaker was making a magnificent peroration there came a sudden flash of lightning, which was sufficiently vivid to startle every one, and before the muttering of the distant thunder could be heard, it began to rain in the most disgusting way. Speakers, officers, reporters in one mass attempted to descend the platform, but each wishing to be first, there was a jam at the steps, and everybody was completely wetted before getting on the sidewalk. The crowd had dispersed with wonderful rapidity, perhaps not sorry at being spared the infliction of the remaining speeches.

Convention of Veteran Soldiers and Sailors of Staten Island.

The following call has been issued by the veteran soldiers and sailors of Richmond County, Staten Island:

NEW-BRIGHTON, Aug. 10, 1872.

To the Veteran Soldiers and Sailors of Staten Island:

At an informal meeting, convened in response to the call of the Veterans' National Committee, of which Gen. A. E. Burnside is Chairman, and held this day, it was, by resolution, directed that the veteran soldiers and sailors of Richmond County should be, and they hereby are, invited to meet at Dempsey Hall, Brighton Landing, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, at 8 o'clock, without further notice, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson Veterans' Club, and also to elect delegates to the State Convention of Veterans, to be held at Utica on 20th August.

By order, &c. DRAKE DE KAY,
Late Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Secretary Meeting.

(Approved.) Rear-Admiral Thos. T. Craven, United States Navy; Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, late First Rhode Island Artillery; Gen. Wm. G. Ward, Colonel United States Volunteer Infantry; Major Sidney De Kay, United States Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. A. Cameron, late Fifth United States Artillery; Major H. Tracy Arnold, United States Volunteer Infantry; Col. D. Archie Pell, United States Volunteer Staff; Col. S. [illegible] Elliott, Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, and others.

Liberal Republican National Committee.

Senator Charles Sumner visited the Greeley Head-quarters, [illegible] Hotel, yesterday. He entered into a conversation of nearly a half hour's duration with Ethan Allen, Jasper W. Johnson and W. N. Saunders. Mr. Sumner argued that the North Carolina election was a Liberal Republican victory. It had demonstrated the force of Liberal Republican sentiments among the people. The Republican majority gained in 1868 had been much reduced. The inability of the "Conservatives" to prevent election frauds had militated against the completeness of their victory. He said when questioned in regard to Wm. Lloyd Garrison's letter, that he had not read it. He did not deem it worthy of that consideration, and in consequence would take no action in the matter whatever. Senator Sumner goes from this City to Nahant to visit Mr. Henry W. Longfellow. His health is bad at present, but if he recuperates he will go to Vermont and Maine to take part in the canvass.

Local Notes.

Monday night, on coming from the camp-meeting, a vote of the passengers on two cars was taken, when there appeared for Grant 76, for Greeley 23.

A grand Republican rally will take place at the Elizabeth Opera-house to-night. Addresses will be made by prominent speakers, and a Grant and Wilson banner hoisted across Broad-street.

The Republican primaries of the various wards in Newark will be held to-night, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention and representatives to the City Central Committee.

The Ninth Ward Brooklyn Republican Association held a meeting last night, at American Civilization Hall, corner of Troy-avenue and Dean-street, and quite a number of new names were added to the roll.

The Young Men's Excelsior Republican Club of the Sixth Ward, Newark, has organized by the election of Charles Swetckhard, President; Alexander Sloan, Vice-President; James E. Sheridan, Treasurer; and E. M. Smith, Secretary.

Hon. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau, N. P., who arrived here on Saturday, is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. He will address the Republicans of Bennington, Vt., on the 16th inst., the celebration of the battle of Bennington.

The Liberal Republicans of Westchester County will hold a convention at the Orawampum House, White Plains, this afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a County Committee for a permanent canvass in the interest of the Liberal candidates.

The Grant and Wilson Club of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn, met last night, after the adjournment of the Regular Republican Association of the Ward, and received new members. The Club is rapidly filling up, and the meeting was largely attended.

An Augustus Schaffel Association was formed in the Seventh Ward last evening. Thirty-five members signed the roll and resolutions were passed indorsing Grant and Wilson. The following officers were elected: Thomas Wilson President and Richard Mahan Secretary.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met yesterday afternoon, Bernard Kelly presiding. Their object was to make out a list of canvassers and inspectors of election, to be furnished to the Commissioners of Police. What other work the Committee engaged in did not transpire.

A Veterans' Club has been organized in the Eighth Assembly District, with the following-named officers: Charles Semsey, President; William Unversagt, First Vice-President; Thos. J. Aldham, Second Vice-President; J. C. J. Langbin, Secretary; Gustave Halbun, Recording Secretary; Waldemer B. Krafft, Treasurer.

The Reform Democratic Committee of the Fourth Assembly District met at No. 171 Broadway last evening, but the business transacted was of no general interest, although the meeting was at one time rather lively over the discussion of the political creed of a member, who was suspected of being a follower of Grant and Wilson.

The Twenty-second Ward Regular Republican Association held a large meeting, last night, at the new Republican Head-quarters, corner of Seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, Wm. T. Morford presiding. A number of new members were enrolled, and five delegates to the Assembly Convention were nominated. The meeting was harmonious throughout.

The regular Republican Association of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, held a meeting last night, at Latimer's Hall, Court-street, George W. Clarke, President, and James Gage, Secretary. There was a good attendance. An ineffectual attempt to break up the meeting was made by some Greeley-Tammany ruffians. The usual routine business was transacted.

The members of the Twenty-first Assembly District held their regular monthly meeting last evening at their head-quarters. The Grant and Wilson supporters responded most cordially to the call for the meeting last night, and in addition to the large number of names now on the list of this Campaign Club, nearly 200 more were added last night.

The regular meeting of the Second Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, at No. 189 Chatham-street, the President, Mr. Dennis Shea, in the chair. After the regular routine business had been transacted, the President stated that a primary meeting would be held on Friday evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Utica Convention.

A Veterans' Campaign Club was organized in the Ninth Assembly District, on Saturday evening last. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers: Gen. Wm. De Lacey, President; Capt. J. D. Hannian, Secretary. The following-named gentlemen were elected delegates to the Utica Convention: Capt. Walter Thom, Gen. Wm. De Lacey, Col. Geo. W. Suilwell.

A Grant and Wilson Tanners' Club has been formed at North Port, Suffolk County, Long Island, with the following officers: Wm. H. Sammis, President; Benj. T. Robins, Vice-President; A. M. Brewster, Treasurer, and Joseph S. Lewis, Secretary. About 100 citizens signed a call for a grand ratification meeting, to be held next week, when an address will be delivered by Henry J. Scudder. The citizens of this place are all alive for Grant and Wilson.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Tenth Assembly District held a large meeting last night at their new head-quarters, Nos. 423 Fifth-street. The meeting was presided over by Constantine Nitzsche. Mr. W. H. Lockwood was introduced and made an address in favor of Grant and Wilson. Some fifteen new members signed the roll. After deciding to raise a Grant and Wilson banner, the meeting adjourned until next Tuesday night.

The Appomattox Grant and Wilson Club met last evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, for the purpose of making arrangements to throw a Grant and Wilson banner to the breeze to-morrow evening. It was announced that the following gentlemen would address the meeting: Gen. Burnside, Marshal Sharpe, Major Bullard, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Col. Morgan and others. At the conclusion of the regular order of business Mr. R. H. Babcock addressed the meeting on the subject of the coming election.

A Curious Case.

Margaret J. Schaffer, a flashily-dressed woman, was brought to trial in the General Sessions yesterday, charged with stealing a diamond ring from Mr. William H. Schaffer, of No. 30 Second-street. The prisoner, some years ago, contracted marriage with Mr. Schaffer's son. Recently the Schaffers were informed by one Warren E. Smith that she had another husband living in the person of Frederick H. Hubert, who is at present serving a term in Sing Sing. Mrs. Schaffer was at once arrested on a charge of bigamy, preferred by her father-in-law, who subsequently preferred the charge of larceny. The defense claim that the prisoner fully informed Schaffer, Jr., of her past history before being united to him, and also that the present charge is a conspiracy between Schaffer, Sr., and Warren E. Smith, the latter of whom threatened vengeance on Mrs. Schaffer, because she had him arrested on a charge of larceny about a year ago. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Small-Pox in Jersey City.

Cases of small-pox in Jersey City were reported to the Health Inspector, yesterday, in No. 138 Grand-street, No. 313 Newark-avenue, Nos. 363, 361 and 369 First-street, No. 10 Colgate-street, No. 318 Seventh-street, No. 118 Second-street, Nos. 229, 235, 303 and 358 Wayne-street, Nos. 208, 215, 265, 206 and 229 Railroad-avenue. The case of a man at No. 205 Railroad-avenue was reported, and the Health Inspector, on his arrival, found the patient in a nude state and apparently insane. Before arrangements were completed for his removal to the Hospital, he died, and his burial was ordered yesterday afternoon. Jas. Sheean, of Bergen, was admitted to the Small-pox Hospital, yesterday. The disease appears to be spreading, twenty-seven cases having been reported during the past two days. Thirteen small-pox signs were put up Monday and yesterday. The disease is mostly confined to children, not many adults having been recently affected.

Mr. Greeley Promises to Carry North Carolina, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Traveller* says that Mr. Greeley has written the following to one of his political friends in this city:

BRADFORD, N. H., Aug. 12.

DEAR JUDGE: Yours of the 3d finds me here. The news from North Carolina did not justify the first reports, but if we work hard I am sure we will carry it in November. We shall carry New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey. This is the extent of our work in the East. The rest will have to be done in the South and West. Yours very truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

Alleged Railroad Complicity in a Chicago Wheat "Corner."

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the noon session of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee today:

Whereas, It being reliably reported that the Chicago and North-western Railroad is refusing to furnish transportation for grain from Milwaukee to Chicago, thus warranting the inference that that road is in collusion or conspiracy with the Chicago wheat "corner," therefore be it

Resolved, That as a public institution and common carrier, enjoying special privileges and monopolies, it becomes that corporation promptly to free itself from such imputations by its actions in this matter.

THE IMPRISONED KUKLUX.

Report of Col. Whitley to the Attorney-General on the Condition of the Prisoners at Albany—Many of Them Make a Clean Breast of it.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Col. Whitley, the Chief of the Secret Service Division, dates his report to the Attorney-General, New-York, Aug. 8, and writes as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from your Department, under date of the 2d inst., inclosing a copy of a letter from Gerrit Smith, addressed to the President, in relation to those convicts in the Albany Penitentiary who were convicted for violations of the Enforcement act, and requesting me to go to Albany, make a thorough investigation into the condition of those persons, and report to the Department my views as to the expediency of exercising Executive clemency in regard to any of them. In accordance with your request, I proceeded to Albany on the 7th inst. for the purpose of fulfilling the duty assigned me. As a means of conducting my inquiries in a manner best adapted to arrive at all the facts in the case, and also to lead the prisoners to express themselves as freely as possible, I deemed it best to see each of the parties separately, without any knowledge on their part as to my official character or the object of my visit. In this I received the fullest aid of Mr. Louis D. Pillsbury, head keeper of the Penitentiary, who brought each prisoner in separately, with the simple remark that "This gentleman desires to talk with you."

The prisoners were mainly frank and communicative. Some of them are very poor and unlearned, and have left large families behind them, and while acknowledging that they were members of the various orders of the organization known under the general head of Kuklux Klan, and that they had been justly sentenced as such, plead in extenuation that they had joined the Order without a full knowledge of its aims and objects, and had been incited to deeds of violence by their leaders, who had managed to escape from the country, leaving them to bear the responsibility and the punishment of their misdeeds.

A number of them stated that they had been compelled to join the Order to save themselves and families from a visitation of the Klan. Others had entered into its ranks under the supposition that it was a society organized for mutual protection, but learned subsequently that its real designs were the extermination of the negro race and the driving out of such of the whites as were in favor of the political equality and social elevation of the blacks. These severally expressed the heartiest contrition for their misdeeds, stated that the organization was one inimical to the best interests of society, and that the Government was fully justified in breaking it up.

In further extenuation of having been members of the Order, they state that the operations of the Klan were wide-spread, embracing within its folds men of superior intelligence, to whom they had been accustomed to look for advice and counsel, and whom, they did not suppose, would lead them into any combination that contemplated personal violence and murder, if these were necessary for the accomplishment of its ends. They were told that it was a good institution, one to put down meanness in the country, and they accepted the statement implicitly.

About forty examinations were made in the manner above indicated, neither prisoner knowing that any one but himself had been called out, and none of them being aware, as before observed, of my official position or the object of my visit. There was a singular unanimity in these statements, and a general expression of regret that they should have been drawn into an organization differing so entirely in the object which they supposed it had in view when they joined it.

In reply to the general question what were the objects of the organization, the answer was almost invariably, "When we joined the Order we supposed it to be a society established for mutual protection, but after having been fully initiated, discovered it to be for a political purpose, which purpose was embodied in an oath, in which we swore to oppose the Radical Party in all its forms and prevent the negroes from voting. It was this great deception that misled us, and which has brought us into our present condition."

The contrition manifested by many of these prisoners, the hearty abhorrence expressed by them for the acts into the commission of which they claim they were betrayed by unscrupulous and designing men of more enlightened minds, their general want of intelligence and their extreme poverty, all appeal strongly for mercy.

My views as to the expediency of restoring any of them to society through the exercise of Executive clemency are clearly in favor of such a course with some portion of them, and I believe it may be done in some of the cases not only with great safety, but fully in the interest of the public good. In those to which I intend respectfully to call your attention, the prisoners appear not only truly repentant, but absolutely ashamed of the course which they seem to have unwittingly pursued. They express themselves as anxious to return to the peaceful pursuits of industry whenever the opportunity is offered them, and to become law-abiding citizens in their respective communities.

Mr. Whitley here appends a list of those whose pardon he recommends, with specifications of the extenuating circumstances in their cases.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

New-York in the Census—A Mormon Bank—The Army.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The total number of persons of all ages in the State of New-York shown by the census to be engaged in gainful occupations is 1,491,018. Of these there are between the ages of ten and fifteen 30,661 males, and 14,927 females; between sixteen and fifty-nine, 1,036,965 males, and 237,382 females; sixty and over, 77,453 males, and 4,630 females. Of the whole number there were born in the United States, 935,068; Germany, 189,695; Ireland, 264,858; England and Wales, 55,160; France, 14,704; British America, 21,043; China and Japan, 109. There are employed in agricultural occupations, 374,323; in professional and personal services, including such as barbers, domestic servants, clergymen, journalists, physicians, &c., 405,339; in trade and transportation, 234,581; in manufactures and mining, 476,775. There are 5,678 clergymen, 9,661 officials and employes of the Civil Government of the United States, 951 journalists, 6,310 physicians and surgeons, 20,508 teachers, 7,373 bakers, 19,261 blacksmiths, 24,309 boot and shoe makers, 10,195 printers, 17,974 cotton and woolen operators, 5,913 lawyers. There are of all ages 257,039 women and girls engaged in gainful occupations. Of this number 135,371 are domestic servants, 16,012 are teachers, 26,255 milliners, dress and mantua makers, and 23,900 tailoresses and seamstresses, leaving 52,601 for all other occupations, found in about fifty different kinds of employment.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S BANK.

Brigham Young has just made the necessary application to the Controller's office to establish a bank at Salt Lake City, to be called the Bank of Deseret. The capital proposed is $200,000.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty. Capt. M. B. Adams, of the Engineer Corps, has been relieved from duty at Willett's Point, New-York, and Second Lieut. Philip M. Price, Jr., has been ordered to duty at that station. Capt. Oswald H. Ernst and First Lieut. Frederick A. Mahone, of the Engineer Corps, Capt. Alexander Piper and First-Lieut. James O'Hara, of the Third Artillery, and First Lieut. George C. Greenough, of the Fourth Artillery, have been relieved from duty at West Point, and Capt. Charles W. Raymond, Alexander M. Miller, and First Lieut. James M. Handbury, of the Engineer Corps; First Lieut. J. M. K. Davis, and Second Lieut. Daniel M. Taylor, of the First Artillery, and Second Lieut. David W. Johnson, and D. S. Dennison, of the Fifth Artillery, and Second Lieut. John G. Bourke, of the Third Cavalry, have been ordered to West Point. Second Lieut. Edward S. Holden has been assigned to duty with Company E, at West Point, in place of Lieut. Mahan, relieved.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Tax Commissioner's Report.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal this morning appears a report yet to be presented to the Board of Assistant Aldermen by its Committee on Laws, in which occurs the following:

ASSESSMENT OF FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT FOR 1872.—The property of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, on Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, is assessed for 1872 at $677,000. This same property was assessed last year at $[illegible]—being a decrease of $[illegible]—although all private property in the Ward (Twenty-first) has been increased in valuation.

The facts are that the property above referred to embraces fifty-eight lots, which were assessed at $880,000 in 1871, and at $677,000 in 1872.

There are some other errors in the report, but as they have been the subject of previous public explanation, it is not thought worth while to further beat threshed straw.

Fortunately, the premature publication of the report in question will enable the Committee to correct the above erroneous statement, and thus save the Chairman, Assistant Alderman Geis, the mortification of placing upon official record so gross a misstatement. Respectfully, on behalf of the Board,

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

[It will be seen that the error pointed out occurs in the TIMES office report, for which we are not responsible, as we merely made a transcript of it.]

The Times on the Midland Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been directed to a communication in your issue of this day signed "One Who Reads All the Papers," the last paragraph of which would give the impression that by my orders the TIMES was not permitted to be sold on the trains of this Company. I wish to say in reply that the person who sells papers on the trains pays for the privilege, and sells such papers as he chooses without dictation from me or any other person in authority. Should the statement of your correspondent prove correct the privilege will be revoked, and given to one who will sell all papers usually sold on railroads and demanded by the traveling public. And further, that no matter what my personal preferences politically may be, the Midland Railroad never has been and never will be made a political machine so long as it remains under my charge.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad,
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 25 NASSAU-ST., Aug. 13, 1872.

MICHIGAN.

The Successor of Austin Blair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 13.—Hon. George Willard, of Calhoun County, a member of the State Board of Education and Regent of the State University, was nominated here today as the Republican candidate for Congress vice Austin Blair.

DELAWARE.

Call to Elect Delegates to the Louisville Democratic Convention.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 13.—A call has been issued signed by Wm. Dean, recently Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Delaware, for the election of six delegates to represent the State in the Louisville Convention. Dean has also organized a straight-out Democratic Club, and a large number of Democrats, it is claimed, are ready to join it.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) has received by the last steamer the August numbers of the *Leisure Hour* and the *Young Ladies' Journal*, as well as the monthly parts of *All the Year Round*, *Chambers's Journal* and *Bow Bells*. All the latest English magazines are to be found on Mr. Brentano's well-filled counters.

"I Feel that my Comfort Depends Upon WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY.—J. SHAW, Saugus, Mass. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina. The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25, and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

When the Cholera Raged so Fearfully around us last year we had but a small quantity of DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM on hand; enough, however, to prove its efficiency in that awful disease. The wife of one of our Siamese compositors was taken with cholera, and every effort made by the native doctors to break up the disease proved unavailing, the woman evidently being near her end. At last an opportunity occurred to administer Dr. Jayne's Carminative, and it acted so beneficially that in a short time the woman was cured. In other cases it acted equally well, and when given at the first appearance of the disease, it never failed to break it up promptly.—*Rev. J. H. Chandler, writing from Siam.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction in prices during summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs $50 to $90. New Melodeons, $40, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DIED.

BUCKLEY.—At Peekskill, Aug. 12, MARGARET REGINA, only child of William T. and Frederica E. Buckley, aged 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, David Fowler, Peekskill, Wednesday the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot on arrival of 11 o'clock A. M. train from Grand Central Depot, Hudson River Railroad.

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, at Trenton, Clinton County, Ill., EBBA BALDWIN, aged 21 years.

Fairfield County, Connecticut, and Delaware County, New-York, papers please copy.

BROWN.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. [illegible], Miss DORCAS BROWN, aged 97 years, an inmate of the Baptist Home for the Aged in this City.

BECHTEL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 12th inst., GEORGE J. BECHTEL, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 136 Belmont-st., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DE FOREST.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., MARY, widow of Benjamin De Forest, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 41 West 24th-st., on Thursday morning, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock.

HAINES.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 13, RICHARD AUGUSTUS HAINES, son of Benjamin and Mary A. Haines.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 15, at 4½ P. M.

HEWITT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, GARDNER, only son of Sarah A. Hewitt, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. Hewitt's father, at No. 225 Sullivan-st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

HYDE.—Suddenly, Aug. 12, of typhoid fever, CECILIA H., adopted daughter of S. N. and Emma S. Hyde, aged 17 years.

Remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

HARVEY.—At Harlem, Aug. 12, of typhoid fever, WILLARD HARVEY, aged 23 years.

Funeral services Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Col. Chas. E. Harvey, No. 153 East 127th-st.

KELLOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 12, Mrs. ESTHER F. KELLOGG, widow of the late Edward Kellogg, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 2 [illegible]-place, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LEAKE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, WILLIAM VERNON, only son of S. G. and Mary Leake.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Jones-st., Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

MAXWELL.—At the residence of her son, Tuesday, Aug. 13, Mrs. PHEBE T. MAXWELL, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the house of John T. B. Maxwell, No. 51 West 52d-st., on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MALLON.—Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, at her late residence, ROSE MALLON, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 229 West 38th-st., to St. Michael's Church, 32d-st. and 9th-av., on this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 14, at 10½ o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 11, ROBERT MEAD, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Edward Mead, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 3½ P. M., and 2 at Second Congregational Church.

MASON.—On Sunday evening, 11th inst., at his residence, Silver Spring, Orange, N. J., Dr. LOWELL MASON, in the 81st year of his age.

Services at the Orange Valley Church, (Valley Station, Morris and Essex Railroad,) on the arrival of the 1:10 P. M. train from Barclay-street or Christopher-street Ferries, Thursday, 15th inst. Return trains at 4:25 and 5:42 P. M.

ROBY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, after a short and severe illness, RICHARD W. ROBY, in the 46th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in Thursday's papers.

SHEVILLE.—At Millburn, N. J., on Sunday, the 11th inst., MARY ANN, daughter of John and Anna Maria Sheville, aged 18 years and 7 months.

Funeral at 9 A. M. Wednesday, the 14th inst., from the M. E. Church, Springfield, N. J.

VAIL.—At his residence, in Troy, on the 9th inst., GEORGE VAIL, in his 58th year.

WINNER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, SALINA, wife of John Winner, aged 49 years, 7 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Bergen-av., Jersey City Heights, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock.

WEED.—At Yonkers, Monday, Aug. 12, MARY JANE, daughter of the late Frederick Weed, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1½ train from 30th-st., New-York.

WILSON.—At the residence of his parents, Moses R. and Susan F. Wilson, No. 319 6th-st., Jersey City, Aug. 12, WILLIAM H. WILSON, aged 30 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The friends of the family, Union Lodge No. [illegible], F. and A. M., Union Chapter No. [illegible], R. A. M., and Union Council No. 2, R. and S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M., at the above place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
MIDDLEMARCH.
VOLUME FIRST.
A NOVEL.
By GEORGE ELIOT.
2 vols., 12mo, cloth, $1 75 per volume.
VOL. I. READY.

"In 'Middlemarch, a Story of Provincial Life' we have a most vivid and delightful illustration of the qualities which have given George Eliot the position of the first of living novelists. The personages of the story are at once typical and individual. They are representative of English Provincial life, and are at the same time as racy as though they had been selected at hap-hazard from the population, on account of their peculiarities and oddities. Without any apparent effort on the part of the author, they are made to live in our imaginations as real beings, independent of each other, and yet aiding to develop each other."—*Boston Globe.*

MIDDLEMARCH is uniform in appearance with Harper's Library Edition of GEORGE ELIOT'S NOVELS:
ADAM BEDE.
THE MILL ON THE FLOSS.
FELIX HOLT.
ROMOLA.
SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE AND SILAS MARNER.
Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1 each.

II.
HARPER'S SMALLER HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
By DAVID B. SCOTT,
Author of "A School History of the United States."
WITH MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS.
16mo, cloth, $1.

This is not an abridgement of the larger book by the same author, but is entirely rewritten with a distinct purpose in view. It is intended for such students as have not time to complete the study of the School History, and can easily be finished in one school year.

Every important event has due prominence in the Smaller History. The language is concise yet clear, and it will be found that nothing of real interest has been sacrificed to brevity. Each paragraph is introduced by prominent type, which arrests the eye and will aid in fixing events on the memory. Reviews Questions have not been forgotten; and questions have been placed at the bottom of the page to meet the wants of that large and intelligent class of teachers who think them necessary.

The maps are abundant, the letter-press is clear, and the illustrations serve to give life and spirit to the appearance of the book.

III.
OMBRA.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. OLIPHANT,
Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," "The Perpetual Curate," "Laird of Norlaw," "Agnes," &c.
8vo, paper, 75 cents.

"The customary grace of the author's style, the high tone of mind, the frank sympathies which have always characterized her, are found in this book as in its predecessors; but here is something that they, not even the best among them, have not."—*Spectator, London.*

"A fascinating story, full of interest and abounding in admirable descriptions of female character."—*Scotsman, London.*

"This book will delight the reader, and, if possible, increase the gifted writer's well-established reputation."—*Messenger, London.*

"A delightful book. The interest is admirably sustained."—*Morning Post, London.*

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed. Information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., and on Saturday, at 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 12 Nassau-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

GRANT AND WILSON
RATIFICATION MEETING
AND
BANNER-RAISING,
AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,
THURSDAY, AUG. 15, AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE and D. O. BRADLEY, Esq., will address the meeting at Irving Hall, at 7½ P. M.

Hon. WM. E. DODGE will preside.

The Sing Sing Grant and Wilson Glee Club will be present.

JACOB STORM, President.
Secretaries—A. LEONARD, W. W. HUMPHREY.
O. F. JACOBSON, Corresponding Secretary.

FRONT SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, CANVAS BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES, BUNTING FLAGS AND PAINTED PORTRAITS, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Painters, NO. 97 DUANE-ST.

GRAND BANNER-RAISING.
The Appomattox Club, of the Nineteenth Ward, will unfold an elegant banner, displaying the names of the next President and Vice-President of the United States, at 54th-st. and 3d-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 8 P. M. Gen. A. E. Burnside, Gov. E. D. Morgan, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Col. Jas. [illegible], and other distinguished gentlemen, will address the meeting at Brevoort Hall. Good music. Singing by the famous Anderson Glee Club.
By order of the Club.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS, President.
W. C. REDDY, D. C. WARD, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—AT A meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held Aug. 8, it was
Resolved, That the Republican Associations of the several Assembly Districts be and are hereby directed to meet at their respective head-quarters on FRIDAY, Aug. 16, and choose delegates and alternates to the State Convention to meet at Utica Aug. 21, in accordance with the call of the State Central Committee. The apportionment of delegates shall be the same as at previous Convention. The election shall be conducted in accordance with the constitution of the district associations.
HUGH GARDNER, Vice-President.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, WM. DRUMMOND, Secretaries.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at No. 254 Grand-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling persons who have been passed upon in accordance with the request of the Central Committee.
R. ELLIOT, President.
JAS. [illegible], Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—Meeting THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, at No. 78 Avenue D, at 8 o'clock. JOHN HART, President.
ABRAM BAKER, GEORGE [illegible], Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will, pursuant to request of the Republican Central Committee, meet at [illegible] Hall, No. [illegible] West 32d-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 14, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling its members such as are qualified. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. E. AVERY, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Grant and Wilson Campaign Club will meet in [illegible] Hall, No. [illegible] West 32d-st., this evening, at 8 o'clock. HUGH TURNER, President.
WM. STEWART, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, No. 187 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, [illegible] Fulton-st., near B'dway.

GRANT CLUBS, ATTENTION!—JUST received a large lot of imported silk badges, the best in the market. Campaign badges in great variety. A. DEMAREST, manufacturer, No. 182 Broadway.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 12 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were many real estate speculators in attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 13, but the transactions for the day were not of a very important character, as the Supreme Court sale of the premises known as the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, was further adjourned by the auctioneer, Joseph McGuire, to Wednesday, Aug. 21, by order of Henry J. Cullen, Esq., referee. James M. Miller, however, sold, by order of the Supreme Court, E. C. Beaman, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 319 Henry and No. 317 Grand-street, comprising an irregular shaped lot and two brick buildings, to Charles E. Dean, for $20,000.

The leading down-town brokers report increased inquiry for well-located lots, both on the east and west side, several stating that they are on the eve of effecting some very extensive and important sales. Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, report the sale of the three-story basement and extension brick house, 25.3 by 60, and lot, 25.3 by 100, known as No. 413 Fifth-avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Thirty-seventh-street, for the sum of $95,000.

The following property is advertised to be sold to-day, Wednesday, Aug. 14:

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Abel Crook, Esq., referee, one lot on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 220.3 feet west of First-avenue, size irregular.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of Paul N. Spofford, 418.44 acres of land located in the north-eastern counties of Kentucky.

By E. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, thirteen houses and lots on the north side of Eighty-third-street, commencing 155 feet east of Ninth-avenue.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1872.

[illegible] Grand-st., No. 317, [illegible] between Bowery and Columbia sts. [illegible] Henry-st., No. 319 [illegible] between Scammel and Grand sts. $20,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Boulevard, s. e. corner 145th-st., [illegible] $36,500
Mitchell-place, n. s., 108 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x30.10, h. and l. 14,500
[illegible] 9,500
[illegible] 7,000
[illegible] 4,200
[illegible] 13,000
[illegible] 4,350
[illegible] foreclosure 31,621
[illegible] houses and 3 vacant lots 70,000
[illegible] houses and lots; mortgages, $6,900 11,500
[illegible] 25,000
[illegible] 2,950
[illegible] cumbrances; h. and l., 1-71 10,000
[illegible] n. w. corner Madison-av., [illegible] h. and l.; Goelet lease 45,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 25 feet 5 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER,

With new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, &c. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., near Canal-st.; the lot is 75x185 feet, building 50x185 feet; is six stories high, built in the most substantial manner; is suitable for any light manufacturing business, having good light on all sides; is partly fire-proof; terms very easy. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A PARK-AV. FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop thoroughly-built modern and massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue; 21x80, lot 80 feet. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, TERMS VERY EASY.—Two four-story brown-stone houses in 61st-st., between Madison and Fourth avs., in view of Central Park, fourth and fifth houses from 4th-av., north side. E. V. HOUGHWOUT, 25 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x80, in the towns of

BABYLON AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for

SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after-payments.

For sale at the office of the

NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION,

No. 30 State-st.,

or at the principal office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,

No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

M. RAMOS, President.

ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Opposite the "Jay Homestead," and within two miles of Katonah Station, on the Harlem Road, in one of the most beautiful regions of the State, perfectly healthy and free from all objections, a gentleman's country-seat.

The place contains about forty-six acres of fine land, with numerous building sites of great beauty; a stone house (partly furnished and ready for occupancy) with fifteen rooms with all the conveniences of a city house; water supplied by a wind-mill; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c., &c.

Will be sold low, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house between 20th and 35th sts., near the avenue. Apply to WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, corner William and Beekman sts., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR WILL ADVANCE $25,000 or more in an exchange for City property, an elegant residence and fifty, or any part of 200 acres of land, on the west bank of the Hudson, above Newburg; farm part will be sold separately if desired; the place has the appearance of an elegant park, and can be subdivided into several choice building plots; scenery unsurpassed; two graperies, hot-house, farmer's house, and all buildings in perfect order. Address J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE with all the modern conveniences; barn and out-buildings, and seven acres of choice land with abundance of choice fruit; located at Highland, opposite Poughkeepsie, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River; price, $10,000. [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.—FOR sale, a lot 80 feet front, in "burnt district," Chicago, in centre of business, near Chamber of Commerce. This is an opportunity for investment equal to any real estate in New-York City. Address "CHICAGO REAL ESTATE," Box No. 126 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

200,000 ACRES YELLOW PINE TIMBER; price $1 to [illegible] per acre. Maps and description at my office; title perfect. A. P. SMITH, No. 13 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 3 NASSAU-st. (opposite Treasury Building), make the sale and rental of real estate at Orange, N. J., and vicinity, a specialty.

FOR SALE AT CHAPPEQUA, THE handsomest farm (of about ninety acres) in all Westchester County. BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE AND FOR exchange, 2,000, 600, 300 and 250 acres; maps and particulars. A. P. SMITH, No. 13 Pine-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT AMITYVILLE, LONG Island, four acres of land near the station; [illegible] A. DURE, as above.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE, AT FLUSHING POINT, LONG ISLAND.

By E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. Under the direction of ABEL CROOK, Referee, On THURSDAY, Aug. 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises.

The valuable country-seat, known as the Comstock place, containing about sixteen acres.

The house and out-buildings are large and elegant with all modern improvements.

The grounds are tastefully laid out, and well stocked with choicest fruits.

Fine view of the Sound.

Splendid beach and water-front.

Large cold boiling spring of soft water, with fish-pond.

Public road runs through a portion of the place, affording eligible building sites.

Jackson-av. or Boulevard bounds the place on one side, convenient to boat landing and railroad depot.

TITLE CLEAR.

For terms apply to the auctioneer, or to WILLIAM H. [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., or to ABEL CROOK, Referee, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, for light housekeeping, four or five unfurnished rooms in a private house, with owner preferred, in a good location in the Ninth Ward. Address H., [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, PART OF a floor in a nice house occupied by a private family. Address M., Box No. 3,475 Post-office.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE LARGE HANDSOME BUILDING, No. 18 8th-st., for business; immediate possession. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land (more if desired), shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. E. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET—ON Washington-av., opposite Mr. Ford's large brick mansion, now building, a fine new house, all modern conveniences, excellent stable, and one of the best gardens in the county; rent, $1,100. J. SMITH DODGE, No. [illegible].

TO LET—NO. 340 WEST 27TH-ST., HOUSE IN splendid order; rent low, with immediate possession. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FRENCH FLAT, corner 40th-st. and 6th-av.; rent $45 per month. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT, IN 49TH-ST., AN ELEGANTLY-frescoed and handsomely-furnished four-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av. BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. [illegible] West 49th-st. Apply on the premises to A. J. LEWIS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ALBERT G. BAGE against THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of March, A. D. 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit; and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held at the Chambers thereof in the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1872—Present Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—Albert G. Bage against the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—On reading and filing the foregoing petition of James Yereance, receiver of the above-named corporation, after hearing Richard C. Fellows, of counsel for said receiver: It is ordered that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty per centum of the debts of the above-named corporation which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company as prescribed in and by section 79, article 2, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered, that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Times and Commercial Advertiser published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered, that Henry W. Allen, Esq., a counsellor of this Court, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee; that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered, that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.—Indorsed, filed March 21, 1872.

[A copy.] CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ROBERT P. GETTY vs. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Richard L. Franklin, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of William F. Dixon, attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 2, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered, and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Times and Commercial Advertiser, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Charles H. Farnam, a counsellor of this Court, be, and he hereby is, appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him; and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions, from time to time, as may be proper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Westchester County.—Robert P. Getty against Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 2d day of October, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1872. CHAS. H. FARNAM, Referee, No. 12 Wall-street.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against EMELINE SMITH, Ruth Mesick, Angeline Taylor, Richard Mesick, John Mesick, William S. Mesick, and Maria Mesick his wife, Alice Smith, Jeremiah Mesick, William Mesick, Betty Mesick, Frederick Mesick, Henry Mesick, Henry J. Mesick, Josephine Ayres, Allan Smith, Almira G. Mitchell, Maria L. E. Smith, Alonzo D. Smith and Delia Smith his wife, Hiram G. Smith and Mrs. Smith his wife, (whose full name is unknown to plaintiff,) Miss Cora Reed, D. Lawrence Clark, Ebenezer H. Brown, Ebeneser H. Brown as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Richard Smith, deceased, Smith Mesick, Edward M. Hartshorn, Alexander Brand, defendants.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1872.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 11th day of May, 1872. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—WESLEY EGBERT and MARGARET EGBERT, his wife, plaintiffs, against MARTHA ANN VAN PELT and PETER VAN PELT, her husband; Benziller Egbert and Ann Maria Egbert, his wife; William Henry Egbert, Charlotte Sandford and John Sandford, her husband; Wesley Egbert and Leah Egbert, his wife; Sarah Perrin and Eugene Perrin, her husband; Richard B. Hardcastle, Lewis Hardcastle, George Hardcastle, Adeline Hardcastle, Andrew J. Heath and Emeline Heath, his wife; Eudora Depuy and John Q. A. Depuy, her husband, and Oscar Heath and Mary Heath, his wife, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the Town of Southfield, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 15, 1872.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Town of Southfield, in said county, on the 25th day of July, 1872. A. DE GROOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

R. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS. PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description. FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash. Payments by Instalments, if Desired.

WANTED—A "PAINE'S" PATENT SOFA bed; any person wishing to sell can find a purchaser by addressing M. L., Box No. 150 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT AFFORDING UNDOUBTED SECURITY

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS UPON A COMPLETED RAILROAD!

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, 97 1-2 and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS, 7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED, AT 70 CENTS AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY, BY SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., NEW-YORK.

THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

$2,200,000 ISSUE.

Interest Payable February and August, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92½, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York, OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

LOUISVILLE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES. Also, OMAHA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD 7.30 GOLD BONDS.

For sale by [illegible] BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 13 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. E. SERGEANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. E. SERGEANT, Secretary.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President. (ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $126,380 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed on their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,350,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC, CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MISSOURI PACIFIC, ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately available.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 20,137 feet of bridges, 13 turning tables, and 15 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $2,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year. The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,459 14, or at the rate of $624,089 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York. Sole Financial Agents in the East.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS.

EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 22 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. F. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 9 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Janssen, Schmidt & Rupert, No. 8 Broad-st.
FRED'K KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplank, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.
THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 534 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 163 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
C. H. MEDAY, No. 549 Washington-st.
ADAM S. CAMERON, foot of East 25th-st.
JULIEN L. MYERS, of Lawrence, Myers & Co., No. 25 South William-st.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 4 City-st.
JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 260 West 13th-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 27 Courtlandt-st.
OSCAR SMEDBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 42 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.

Temporary office, No. 163 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 130 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER.
WILLIAM MILES.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000. The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 21 [illegible] miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 35 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 5 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1868, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 18th day of June, 1868, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

E. SERGEANT, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Aug. 7, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE PAYMENT TO THE STOCKholders of this Company of Two [illegible] Dollars per share, by the terms of the contract of consolidation with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be made on and after the 15th day of August, inst., at the usual places of receiving dividends.

The transfer-books are closed preparatory to the issuing of new certificates in the consolidated company, of which due notice will be given.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due June 1, 1872.—The undersigned will pay par, in currency, for the whole or any part of the issue of the above bonds on presentation. D. DREW, No. 13 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co., NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ELIZABETH CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWO SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, in the name of John Wood. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate. EDW. WOOD, Executor Estate JOHN WOOD, No. 66 Reade-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1872.

67TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of September next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Aug. 19, to the morning of Sept. 3.

I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest, due Aug. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of tax.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.

J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, July 29, 1872.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY evening last, from No. 15 Grove-st., a small black and tan TERRIER DOG, with a small white spot on his breast. Any one returning him to the jewelry-store, No. 273 Bleecker-st., opposite Morton-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—TWO NOTES, ONE BY PETER R. LAMORY, dated Aug. 1, 1872, four months, $2,000; one by Tilden & Co., dated July 31, 1872, four months, $1,250. Payment has been stopped. Return to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, 65 Liberty-st.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING papers, &c., by a young lad in front of the Times Office, Aug. 13. The owner can have the same by proving property at No. 77 Cortlandt-st.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING memoranda and bank-notes to some amount. The owner can have the same by calling on J. R. STANBERY, No. 127 East 54th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 225 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS.

A thorough business man—one commanding considerable means—can associate himself with a large manufacturing concern, already established, and of extraordinary growing prospects. Integrity and capability must be assured. A party to take the general business management of the concern is what is wanted. Any communication in relation to the matter may be addressed to BUSINESS, care Hon. E. P. Nichols, State Treasurer, Danbury, Conn.

WANTED—A FEW MORE GENTEEL young ladies, of good address, at HOLMES & CO.'S, No. 7 Murray-st., Room No. 1.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION. BANKRUPT SALE OF THE VALUABLE STEAM-BOAT CONNECTICUT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 6th day of August, A. D., 1872, I will sell at public auction, by John H. Draper & Co., on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day at the auctioneers' sales-room, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.:

The steam-boat Connecticut, her furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are. The Connecticut is a side-wheel steamer, about 300 feet long, [illegible] feet breadth of beam and 10 feet hold. It draws 7 feet of water, and has one low pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke, and two boilers on the guards, put in within three years, and now in good condition; 88 state-rooms and 400 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It is in complete condition, furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect, and with all things as the law directs.

She has been running until within a few days, in the line between New-York and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boat may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid, and the auctioneers' fee to be paid the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular, each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations," one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests Office, Department of Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Aweres and Vancoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve, on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto.

ANNUAL SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K. United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of

11,000 Uniform Coats.
[illegible] Trowsers, foot.
1,505 Trowsers, mounted.
[illegible] Shirts, flannel.
[illegible] Great Coats, mounted.
12,701 Great Coats, foot.
[illegible] Jackets, cavalry.
[illegible]
[illegible] Sack Coats, lined.
[illegible] Sack Coats, unlined.
[illegible] pairs Boots and Bootees.
1,000 Forage Caps.

And various other articles.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HOYT, Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. CATLIN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, 14th of August, 1872, at 12 M., the following assets of the estate of Edward G. Catlin, Bankrupt: Debts due on open account—[illegible] Finlay, $2,423 [illegible]; [illegible] Pyatt, $638 98; Catlin, Brothers & Co., $22 05; [illegible] Heydecker, $34 50. Also, all the right, title and interest in a certain judgment of record in the Court of Common Pleas in favor of Morris D. Clark, Edward G. Catlin and Theodore S. Sanford against Sylvester F. Dewey and James H. Taylor. Terms of sale cash, and to be confirmed by the Court. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.—The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,389 tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,091 tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, 998 tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 1 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security.

For full description, &c., apply to A. HARRIS, Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 14, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, 1,000 boxes fresh Messina Verdelli Lemons, ex Sam Slick, and can be seen on Pier No. 18 East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred-and-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundred-and-sixth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundred-and-sixth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED, WM. A. HERRING, FORBES HOLLAND, Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we intend to apply to the Board of Health, on the 28th of August, 1872, for a permit to slaughter cattle at Nos. 509 and 511 West 40th-st. JAMES O'SHEA & CO.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $250. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 4 Barclay-st.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK.—WANTED, A DELIVERY AND shipping clerk, who is thoroughly posted; good salary and steady employment. Apply at once to EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress, willing to go to the country for the remainder of the Summer months. Apply at No. [illegible] Irving-place, from 10 to 12, with reference.

WRAPPER WRITER WANTED.—One accustomed to the business. Address T. G., Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER office, a young man of steady and industrious habits, must be a good penman, able to copy a set of mail-books, and willing to do other office-work. Address, with references and salary expected, M., Box No. 3,486 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE GIRLS FOR excellent situations, in City or country, such as cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, lady's maids, waitresses, house-workers, girls, [illegible], &c. Apply at No. 153 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WELL ACquainted with the retail book business; one now living in the City preferred. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. [illegible] West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, supply Protestant and Catholic servants of all nations, for City or country.

AT THE FRENCH AND GERMAN Office, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., are good cooks, laundresses, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, highly recommended.

ALL IN WANT OF GOOD, COMPETENT and reliable help, all nationalities, any capacity, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. [illegible] 6th-av., over drug-store.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wishes to travel with a family going to California; best of references given. Call or address for two days A. B., No. 24 Meadow-st., Hoboken, N. J.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 207 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Seen at No. 495 5th-av.

COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches; first-class references for many years from last employers; City or country. Call at No. 218 East 25th-st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook and baker; understands pastries, game and soups, desserts and ice-creams, making butter, if required; good references. Call at No. 41 James-st., corner New Bowery, for two days.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL speaking English, would like a situation as first-class cook and laundress, waitress, seamstress, chamber-maid, or nurse. Apply for three days at No. 8 Broadway, second-floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work in a small family; is competent and obliging; good testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS cook; willing to do coarse washing; not afraid to work; good bread and biscuit baker; good reference. Call at office, No. 711 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; good reference. Call at No. 108 West 49th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, SITUAtion as cook; not long in this country; good testimonials from old country; good cook; would go to the country. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent and has good references. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS family cook; no washing; City preferred, or anywhere near it; has the best of references. Apply at No. 211 East 45th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COLORED WOMAN A place as cook, washer and ironer, or chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 74 6th-av., in basement.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes an engagement in the City or country, either by the day, week or month; has got a Grover & Baker sewing-machine; references satisfactory; terms reasonable. Call for two days at No. 211 East 45th-st., first-floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and trimming, to go out by the day or week; terms moderate. Address No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker wishes engagements by the day or week; understands machine. Address No. 104 East 29th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at S. & D. T. SNELL'S, No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS

Can be immediately supplied with reliable help, GERMAN, SCOTCH AND IRISH, ALSO, GOOD COLORED HELP, At 437 6th-av., bet. 26th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of Mr. Hild.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits families' washing to do at her house; understands French fluting and all kinds of flannels. Apply at No. 144 East 43d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY COMPETENT GIRL AS laundress; understands her business perfectly; polishing, fluting, &c.; good reference. Call at No. 724 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YONG WOMAN of experience and capability, a situation as laundress or chamber-work and fine washing; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman as a first-class laundress; the best of reference. Call at No. 327 East 19th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 5½ East 32d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND well-recommended young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a reliable and competent nurse and good seamstress; City or country. Apply at No. 226 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; is a good plain sewer and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid; has been but a short time in the country; will make a most desirable servant. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WASHING, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits washing to do at home; understands fluting; excellent City references. Apply at No. 211 East 45th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN AND WIFE (American Protestants) on a gentleman's or farmer's place; the man is coachman, plain gardener and generally useful man; has been brought up on a farm; the wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as general house-work servant; both steady, reliable, willing and not afraid of work; good references. Apply at or address No. 43 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman and wife, age twenty-four, wish to be as coachman and lately married, with situation; man as coachman and plain gardener, or indoor servant; the wife can care children, operate on machine; is good seamstress, or will do any kind of upstairs work. Apply at No. 168 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German, single, a situation as coachman, in city or country; first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best City reference. Call or address L. F. M., No. [illegible].

COACHMAN.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, single, as coachman; City or country; first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 743 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young man; also understands plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful; best references given. Address EDWARD, care of Mr. Fleming, No. 8 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY MAN AND WIFE, man as coachman and gardener, wife as domestic servant; reference from last place if required. Call or address No. 10 State-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A MAN who is thoroughly competent; can give the best City reference from last place for over three years. Address B. L., Box No. 138 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; not afraid of work; can give satisfactory reference. Address G. C., Box No. 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man who is not long in this country; five years' reference from last employer; good milker. Address W. H., Box No. 307 Times Office.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A newly married man, (Protestant,) a situation as farmer or gardener or both; good references; understands his business; also the care of greenhouses. Can be found at the blacksmith shop, corner 114th-st. and Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, married; understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, and laying out new places; has four years' reference from last employer. Address I. G., seed-store, No. 15 Cortlandt-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman, a nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse's situation; experienced nurse; good chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS single man in the country; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, and is a careful driver; is a first-rate plain gardener and general useful man. Address T. C., Box No. 353 Times Office.

WANTED—AN AGENCY, OR TO REPRESENT some mercantile or manufacturing concern; have an extensive business acquaintance in Maryland and Virginia; references will be satisfactory. Address MERCHANT, care of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore, Md.

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

DR. McCOSH has prepared a reply to Prof. Tyndall's notorious project to experiment upon the value of prayer, which is to appear in the DAILY WITNESS NEXT SATURDAY.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
[illegible] tons burden—[illegible]-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC.....Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Cuba	Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia	Saturday, Aug. 17
Scotia	Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria	Saturday, Aug. 24
Java	Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia	Saturday, Aug. 31
China	Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria	Saturday, Sept. 7
Russia	Wed'sday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia	Saturday, Sept. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 28
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Sept. 4
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 11
Anglia	Sept. 14	Caledonia	Sept. 18
India	Sept. 21	Olympia	Sept. 25

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, Thompson.....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, Webster.....Saturday, Aug. 24, at 8 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M.
GREECE.....Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Saturday, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Griggs, Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage.....$[illegible] and $[illegible] currency.
Steerage.....$[illegible] currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....Danré.....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON.....Roussan.....Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin.....$[illegible]; Second Cabin.....$[illegible]

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan.....Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard.....Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whinerah.....Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Sept. 25, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, office No. 29 Broadway, $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, iron, screw steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next.

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 51, North River, MONDAY, Sept. 2.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of sailings of steamers for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,
LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum.....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir.....Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale by [illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. Greene, Aug. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Aug. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. [illegible], Aug. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. Connor, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. [illegible], touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 17.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 31, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, THURSDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Havana only).....Wednesday, Sept. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS' SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

OSSINING INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Sing Sing, N. Y.
Will reopen SEPT. 17.
For particulars or prospectus address the Principal,
Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 19TH-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK.
Will reopen Sept. 25, 1872.
Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. BLEECKER in the supervision of the classes, and has charge of the higher English Branches.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term will commence Sept. 2d. The edifice has been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished. Three cottages on the grounds, for families with daughters to be educated, are for rent. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 117 EAST 36th-st., will open SEPT. 24; number limited; a few received into the family; classes for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above.
ANNA C. BRACKETT,
IDA M. ELIOT.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term commences ninth month 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English; ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; next term will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GOBY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PAULTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. SAUSCHER, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thorough in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 18. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Pleasant home; thorough instruction; reference to patrons. Principal at Astor House Thursday from 1 to 3. Address H. C. HARTWELL, M. A., Unionville, N. Y.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instructors. Courses to graduation for ladies in normal class.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. MARY BOGGESS GRIFFITHS' French and English Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 103 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 9. A native French teacher resides in the family.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. J. W. BUCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 12. For prospectus address Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburgh (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY.—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Home and day school. Sept. at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS HARRIS' HOME SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 18. Terms moderate.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 5. S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.
Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 1.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
The Fall term of Mrs. Bryan's school opens
TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1872.
BATAVIA, July 29, 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
(For Resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of C. M. Bogert, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 873 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unsuited.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872–3 by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John Hall, Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 55 MADISON-AV.,
between 28th and 29th sts.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.
Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $500 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, lights and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, 180th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 14. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 12 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York.
Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 44 Washington-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D. D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 4, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, at Neshanic, N. J., will reopen Sept. 18. Terms moderate. Numbers limited. Send for circular.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5th-av.—Boarding and Day school for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 24. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS ROTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 4. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALLY, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 4. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. E. E. SEARLES, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Full course of seminary instruction; terms begins Sept. 10. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

MISS E. A. HARBECK'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 18. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
[illegible]
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds. Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.

Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.

Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. [illegible] Broadway, or on application to
A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., } Principals.
D. A. ROWE, A. B., }

M. C. SYMONDS
Will reopen his school for boys at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.
Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils can pass through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 873 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at
SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia.
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 2d.
Send for circular.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $360 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MRS. HARWOOD'S
SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 16th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 46 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 18 East 40th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
For young ladies and children, Rye Neck, N. Y., reopens Sept. 2. Address Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.

MISS MACGREGOR'S
Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 23 EAST 29th-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen, with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 273 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address by letter until Sept. 1.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—A mixed seminary for ladies and gentlemen, with equal privileges. A business department and musical institute with superior facilities. Special attention given to preparation for College. Fall Term 1872 commences Aug. 21. Circulars sent on application to E. COOKE, Principal.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, B. S., LECTURER ON NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY, is prepared to make engagements in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, for the next academic year. Address until Sept. 1, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithica, N. Y.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—Next term begins Sept. 1st. For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 15 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 2. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

PROF. AND MRS. O. F. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

FOR BOYS.—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
LAW SCHOOL, 1872–3.
Hon. H. E. DAVIES, President of Law Faculty.
The next term begins Oct. 1, 1872.
By statute, (ch. 187 of 1860, ch. 260 of 1872,) graduates are admitted to the Bar without examination under the rules.
For circulars, &c., address W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 26 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY (A NORMAL GRADUATE,) RECENTLY teaching in the City, wishes an engagement to instruct in higher English, mathematics, natural science, elementary French and Latin; a position in a public school in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City preferred; testimonials given and references required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as a teacher or tutor; City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 148 Waverley-place.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR WOULD LIKE an engagement in a private school, and also private pupils. Address or apply to L. G., No. 28 Clinton-place.

FIFTY AND 75 CENTS PER LESSON—Piano, singing and other branches of an accomplished education, in school or family. School furniture for sale. Address GOVERNESS, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in Schools or Seminaries send for "Mutual Plan" for reporting vacancies and getting all grades. Address "Amer. Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HERTZEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1872.
WILLIAM A. SEAVER, Administrator.
[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the "Times" West-side Office, No. 339 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY'S PONY TURN-OUT FOR sale.—Seven years old, fifteen hands high; warranted sound and kind in all harness; free from vice or blemish; is one of the finest turn-outs in the States, with basket phaeton, canopy and harness from best City makers; sold only on account of sickness. Apply first private stable in 39th-st., west of 5th-av.

A GENTLEMAN'S OR FAMILY ROAD horse for sale; six years old, fifteen and one-half hands high; flowing mane and tail; warranted sound and kind, without a blemish; afraid of nothing; also first-class harness, if required. Apply at private stable No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE.—AN EXTENSION-TOP PHAEton, for single or double harness; in good order; made by Wood Brothers' Company; price $400. Can be seen at GILBERT'S stables, in 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., and the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 339 West 23d-st., corner 9th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A pleasant house, Murray Hill, will let handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, second floor; private table if desired; also two single rooms. Apply at No. 51 West 38th-st. References.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Suites and rooms with board, transient or permanent; also elegantly furnished spacious second floor, with private table.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—TWO FINE suites rooms can be engaged for Winter, with private table; bath on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen.

A NEW YOUNG MAN CAN OBTAIN good board, pleasant rooms at $8 per week at No. 110 1st-av., third floor.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH or without board, at No. 21 West 31st-st. References exchanged.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, HANDsomely-furnished floors, first and second; five rooms en suite, with private table.

LARGE ROOM—ALSO, SMALL ROOM, $2 per week, at No. 234 2d-av., near 14th-st.; desirable location.

NO. 19 WEST 31ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large rooms, suitable for family or party of gentlemen; also single room.

FOR RENT—A FINE LARGE STUDIO, very desirably situated. Address C. C., Post-office Box No. 2,460.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECOND story, with hot and cold water, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at No. 61 Morton-st., near Hudson-st.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, on second and third floors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1 to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Otis. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island.
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.
N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.

Will open June 10. House 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK ON HUDSON, N. Y.
The season will continue until Sept. 15; an elegant furnished cottage and some choice rooms may be had next week.
L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat. L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT LAURELTON, LONG ISLAND.—First-class board and rooms may be obtained at Mrs. Barney's. Steamer D. R. Martin leaves Pier No. 27 East River at 4 P. M. and 23d-st. at 4½; stops at dock on the premises; bathing, boating, fishing, stabling, &c. References: DR. JAMES R. WOOD, No. 20 Irving-place, and MR. CHARLES E. WILLIS, No. 168 Broadway.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house; one of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; reduced rates for the month of September. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, (formerly doing business under the copartnership name of Benson, Graves & Co.,) bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph W. Hartley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt, under the 27th and 28th sections of the act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1872.
au7-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD FREEMAN, JUNIUS M. PETTY, and GEORGE W. BOND, bankrupts.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of July, 1872.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Willard Freeman, Junius M. Petty and George W. Bond, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, (heretofore doing business under the firm name and style of Freeman, Petty & Bond,) who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. C. KIRBE, No. 80 Pine-street, New-York.
jy21-law3wW

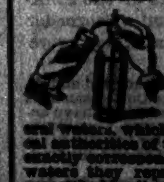
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH NATHAN and GUSTAV BENHARDY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Rudolph Nathan and Gustav Benhardy, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1872.
SIMON GUITERMAN, Assignee.
jy31-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOSEPH BROWN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
G. A. HOBART, Attorney. S. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
au14-law3wW

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway,



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltzer, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contamination, and are drawn from our patent tin-galley.

Glass Fountains Only.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, by resolution, invite plans from architects for a public school-house, for which there will be an award of $500 for such plan as may be deemed best by the Committee having the matter in charge; $300 for the second, and $200 for the third. To be submitted to the School-house Committee on or before Sept. 1. Information in reference to details can be obtained at the office of the Board of Education.
JOHN H. RHODES,
Acting Chairman of Committee on School-houses.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIS and EVERY EVENING,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
UNEQUALLED COMPANY,
in
THE GREAT SUCCESS
BLUE BEARD!
with its
CHARMING MUSIC,
EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
DELIGHTFUL SONGS
and POWERFUL CAST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE BELLS!!
Edwin Booth.....Proprietor and Manager.
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUG. 19,
with the great psychological drama of THE BELLS, which created such a profound sensation in London for over 200 nights.
The popular tragedian,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK,
has been expressly engaged to enact the thrilling rôle of
MATHIAS.

The play will be presented for the first time in this City, with entire new scenery, machinery, appointments and effects, with a strong and efficient company, comprising old favorites and new candidates for popular favor.

The box-sheet is now open at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE LINGARDS EVERY EVENING—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE LINGARDS IN COMEDY CHARACTER SKETCHES.	A GREAT SUCCESS. A LIFE'S DREAM. HOUSES CROWDED.

Box-office open from 8 throughout the day. Seats may be secured in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
F. S. CHANFRAU AS SAM.

TODAY AT 2. The sensation Drama, MADGE; OR, a LIFE OF CRIME. Cast to entire company, and farce of the LAUGHING HYENA.	EVENING AT 8. The favorite actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the original comedy of SAM! SAM! New scenery, costumes, &c., and powerful cast.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL.
Landing at Harlem, 130th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only.—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 8 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzen's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:30 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. Simmons, Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets, and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 9th	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 8th	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th	11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 11th	7:30 A. M.	Saturday, 10th	12:00 M.
Monday, 12th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th	12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th	9:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th	1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th	10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th	1:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 9th	12:00 M.	Saturday, 10th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	12:00 M.	Monday, 12th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 12th	2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th	9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 14th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 15th	10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th	1:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 24th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making close connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 23d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¼ P. M. except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, B. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 4, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with N. R. trains.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:30, and 23d-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:45 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER !!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275 cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos,
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR SPECIAL OFFER
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON,
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase.—Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 102 4th-av.)

A CHICKERING 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale for $350; cost $800 a short time ago; beautifully finished, and has very rich tone. Apply at No. 906 6th-av., near 49th-st.
A. L. SATTERSON.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND Pianos, in excellent order, good as new, fully warranted, will be sold very cheap at No. 48 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that the OPENING NIGHT of the NEW SEASON at this theatre, and the first production in America of Sardou's and Offenbach's famous fairy spectacular comic opera, LE ROI CAROTTE, will take place
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

THE SALE OF TICKETS and reserved seats will commence SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 17, at 8 o'clock, at the Opera-house, and at the box-office of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, where, for the convenience of the public, a ticket-office will be open throughout the season from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor.....J. KOCH.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

BOSTON MUSIC HALL.
THE GREAT ORGAN will be played by Mr. DUDLEY BUCK, Organist of the Association, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at noon, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS from 8 to 9 o'clock.
Entrance from Winter-st.
Single admission, 50 cents; package of four tickets, $1.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
SECOND MEETING, 1872.
FRIDAY, AUG. 16.
SATURDAY, AUG. 17.
MONDAY, AUG. 19.
TUESDAY, AUG. 20.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.
THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

All the good racehorses in the country will be present. The programme includes hurdle races and steeple chases, besides numerous flat races at all distances.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:30 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:30 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:30 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:30 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:30 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.
JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9:00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 5:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Toms River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.
The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips of boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.
All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty-five per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, specifications, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of August next, for the purchase of three thousand five hundred and forty-one (3,541) Fur Seal Skins, more or less, which are now in the custody of the Collector of Customs at New-York, taken some time since on the Seal Islands of Alaska Territory, and which are the property of the United States Government.

The conditions of the sale can be ascertained on application at the Collector's office at New-York. Proposals to be indorsed "Bids for Seal Skins."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the construction of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Bv't. Maj.-Gen'l.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
New-York, Aug. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the extension of the breakwater at Plattsburg, N. Y.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Bvt. Maj.-Gen'l.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,301 BROADWAY, ROOM 2, over Herald Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 415 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Close of the Summing Up for the Prosecution.

Argument of Hon. W. A. Beach in Behalf of the Respondent—Threatening and Defiant Tone of the Address—Judge Barnard Appears to Hear a Eulogy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The attendance in Court this morning was quite as large as that of yesterday, notwithstanding a slight rain-fall. Mr. Stickney continued the argument so ably begun yesterday, and if any doubt remained in the minds of the Court in regard to the meaning and intent of the respondent's action, his address was all that was necessary to clear it away. Several members of the Court expressed themselves highly pleased with the masterly manner in which he handled these difficult subjects. The work done by him and Mr. Pratt has relieved Mr. Van Cott of much of the duties of his position, and leaves him free to comment upon the case in general, and in particular to reply to Mr. Beach, who followed Mr. Stickney.

But while the counsel are struggling in their legitimate field, it is just as well to remember that this contest between right and wrong is not entirely confined to its proper limits, nor fought with legal weapons alone. It is freely asserted by Senators that a certain judicial officer, whose district lies not far from the City of New-York, is, and has been from the beginning of these proceedings, using his utmost influence (which is not a little) to save the respondent, in spite of the evidence. Certainly he does not approach Senators in person. But of the great number of country lawyers there are always some to be found who are willing to be base themselves for the sake of currying favor with men in power. These men catch the Senators when they return to their homes, as several did when the recess was taken last week, and worry them with laudations of Barnard, &c., but it is hardly worth while to repeat the nonsense with which they fill the Senatorial ear—of course, there is the usual clap-trap about sympathy "for the under dog in a fight," though if their comments on the case be justified, it would be difficult to tell just now which is the under dog, Barnard or the public. Hoping that the gentlemen alluded to will be satisfied with this brief notice, and will not call for a more particular description, they may be dismissed for the present.

The fact that Barnard was guilty of the matters alleged was never denied, and, of course, he is as willing to submit to removal today as he was last Winter, and if this Court would only not disqualify him but would give him the chance to get into power again, there can be little doubt, if he should succeed, that he would improve upon his avowed principles that he had won this Court and its patronage, and would use it to favor his friends and injure his enemies. In some cases, as where the respondent had shown regret for and repentance of his misdeeds, leniency might be properly extended. But in the case of a man like Judge Barnard, who has not scrupled to declare to the Court the wicked spirit which animates him, it is not at all likely that one jot or tittle of the sentence will be abated, for the Court has the welfare of the community in its keeping, as well as the punishment of the accused, and ought to guard against a repetition of the offenses for which a removal is made.

Mr. Stickney spoke for nearly two hours. He claimed that the testimony of the respondent was, like that of all criminals, to be viewed with suspicion, but when he contradicted reputable witnesses, as he had done, it was entitled to no credit whenever it is not supported by other corroborating circumstances. He called attention to Barnard's assertion that he ran Fisk out of the State in 1868, and showed how, by his use of the pronoun "We," he had put it on record that he was one of the parties who was then fighting Fisk, though the proof shows afterward they were on terms of intimacy, he going to the former's house and the house of his mistress, the Erie offices, and other places, and granting orders always on his demand. He said they show the motive which actuated the respondent, and its origin, and did not care what was the consideration which prompted it. It is enough that it was a corrupt motive. He said he owned the patronage of his Court, and he spoke of it as a gambler speaks of his stakes—as something he had won. If it were possible to amend the articles of impeachment, it would be proper to include in the charges that he treated his office as if it were intended to supply patronage to his friends. In truth, he should have sat on the Bench clothed in the livery of James Fisk, Jr., or, in a suit of motley, to give character to his buffoonery. In conclusion, he said there is no member of even the highest Court in the State who is not today disgraced and scandalized by the conduct of the respondent, and if this Court shall convict him of any of these charges the sentence ought to include disqualification from holding office hereafter.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Beach then opened the summing up on behalf of the defense. It was expected that he would make a strong speech, and he did as far as he went, for he had not half finished when the Court adjourned for the day. But there were many who thought if he had put a little less strength and a trifle more courtesy in his remarks, he would have done his client less harm. The respondent is in the hands of the Court, and neither Courts nor juries are accustomed to be taken by the throat and told that they are prejudiced against a criminal and cannot do him strict justice on the evidence. Nor are they likely to grant appeals for mercy which are made with clenched fists and defiant tones, yet this was the character of Mr. Beach's remarks. It is true that in the opening he confessed the feelings of anxiety with which he and his client approached the final result of this trial, and that he dropped a sugar-plum to the Court of Appeals and another to the Senate, but that was only to secure their undivided attention, for he no sooner got it than he began to hurl invectives at them and everybody connected with the prosecution, occasionally stepping aside to assure the Court of his undying belief in the purity and uprightness of his client, until the simple-minded began to doubt whether it was Judge Barnard who was on trial or the Court itself. He paid his compliments to the unlicensed Press, and generously alluded to the Board of Managers as a parcel of dummies, for, notwithstanding the fact that they have been constant in their attendance and earnest in their efforts to aid the counsel for the prosecution, it really seemed to hurt his feelings that they had not tried a little harder to have his client convicted. Of course, all this was music to the respondent's ears, and so, on the call of his friends, he quickly made his appearance, and taking a seat beside his orator defender, remained there the rest of the day, seeming to enjoy himself better than on any previous occasion, except when now and then a trifle of irrelevant evidence as to the rascality of Fisk's opponents was allowed to go on the record.

When Mr. Beach had exhausted his anger he began to look round for something to say in the nature of a defense. The first thing that suggested itself was a simple proposition which neither the prosecution nor any one else would dispute, which was that a bad motive must be shown in order to make an offense impeachable. In other words, a Judge is not impeachable for an error in judgment. He argued this proposition very elaborately, and having found something to sustain his views in the English authorities, he read as copiously therefrom as if he never had said that he deemed them entirely unworthy of respect. To do Mr. Beach strict justice, he was at times eloquent though illogical, and his language flowed freely, though sometimes rudely, and he occasionally gave utterance to a sentiment worthy of remembrance. There was one which made an impression on the Court. It was, "The highest interests of the citizens of our country depend upon the integrity of our Judges." His arguments will probably be concluded tomorrow.

Abstract of Mr. Beach's Argument.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Mr. W. A. Beach, in rising to address the Court, said:

It would be a poor affectation were I to disguise the anxiety felt by the respondent and his counsel in the result of this trial, and this feeling is not due entirely to the gravity of the accusation made against him, nor to the peril of its possible consequences. There are circumstances outside of these considerations, which make this action memorable. They are within and around this Court, and they are of a character to arrest the attention of a community and to excite the solicitude of the accused. I do not speak, Sir, the words of mere courtly flattery when I say that I estimate properly the dignity and consequence of this Court; but it is due to myself to say that the majority of the Court is a political tribunal, a tribunal entertaining political notions adverse and hostile to this respondent. They come here embittered by widely-circulated abuse and vilification against this respondent. You come here prejudiced against this respondent. For years he has suffered obloquy and vilification directed against another class of this community with equal severity. I know he appeared here under adverse circumstances, and I know more, Sir, that before the convening of this Court and during its sessions there have been mandates issued from those in political authority ordering and directing the judgment of this Court from day to day. The most astonishing calumnies, the most abusive epithets, the most unlicensed, reckless accusations have been thundered through the leading Presses of this State, and you have been lectured and assumed to be taught your duty; admonished that upon the performance of your duty in obedience to the command of assumed dictators will depend your future political prospects. Nay, more, Sirs; from this very bar daily bulletins have been issued to the Press by the various correspondents, representing the character—nay, Mr. President, misrepresenting the character of your proceedings. Correspondents falsely present to the community the attitude of this evidence, misstating the decisions of this Court, assuming to represent the temper of its members, perverting the evidence, and inventing where perversion would not answer, and calumniating the respondent and his counsel; and another circumstance, the Assembly of this State appoints nine managers, selected from its body, and they have sat here through this trial as mere dummies and delegated to the Bar Association the conduct of this trial, and when I hear, Sir, that the Bar Association of New-York are at this hour engaged in the circulation of a subscription to provide a fund for the prosecution of this case and when I see the spirit of malignity and hate which animates this prosecution, I cannot but feel that there are circumstances connected with this trial worthy of the attention of this community. And we have it, Mr. President. The proceedings of this trial are not unnoticed abroad. You see it in the audience which gathers daily to observe your proceedings—not idle and ordinary loungers, not mere curiosity-seekers, but the selection of the intelligence of the country gathered at this famed watering-place. (At this point Judge Barnard was conducted into the room and to his seat by Rufus F. Andrews, Esq.)

Do you suppose (Mr. Beach continued) when the subtle and stealthy emissaries of the Bar Association of the City of New-York are shadowing this Court and its members, that the speculations of the community will not be excited? I do not hesitate to announce, from the articles issued by the daily Press, and the influences which surround this Court, that it is a question whether legal right shall triumph, or party hate be appeased and party ambition gratified. This, in the eye of the world, is a struggle between legal right and political interest, and the question is asked whether legal right or political hate shall triumph. Not only this, but my eloquent friend who is to follow me has struggled from the commencement to make this a political question by citing as precedents old English barbarisms. His efforts in that direction may prove successful, but I am inclined to impress myself with the belief that we live in a better age. No Court in this State dare condemn from political motives. The people demand legal evidence and a legal conviction if there is to be one.

Counsel pursued this theme at length, and then proceeded to argue that a Judge should not be deemed guilty of corruption simply because he had erred in his action. He read from several authorities to sustain this principle, one of which declared that the managers in an impeachment case must not only prove the act unlawful, but that the intention was criminal. Another declared that impeachment should not follow an error of judgment. He then claimed that this respondent could only be punished for a crime perpetrated by him for corrupt ends, and this must be established by legal proof. It must be shown that an unlawful act has been committed with corrupt intent. It will not do to assume that the acts of the respondent were perpetrated with corrupt intent. It must be shown that he has been guilty of unlawful acts with corrupt intent. It will be the duty of this Court to examine this question carefully and closely. By a thorough scrutiny of these orders he believed not one of them had been issued unwarranted by law. Counsel then spoke of the writ of injunction, saying that the time was when its issue was of rare occurrence; but since the adoption of the Code it has become very common, not alone in New-York but throughout the State. He recognized the importance of the writ, the great interest it is likely to affect, and the injuries it may entail. Nevertheless, it was issued, and its issue was of common occurrence. He granted that the most careful discretion should be used, still this Judge in issuing these writs had but followed the example of other judges of great eminence. The right to issue an injunction is granted in a statute. The statute provides that a judge may issue an injunction whenever he has become convinced that such a proceeding was necessary, and he asked this Court not to punish this Judge for following the statute.

The counsel then proceeded to consider the question of appointing receivers, and cited the law which provides that a Judge may appoint a receiver where injury or danger is threatened to property. It is left to the Judge to decide when he shall appoint a receiver. There was no discrimination provided for by law.

The counsel then referred to the criticism of Judge Barnard holding Court elsewhere than in New York. This, too, is provided for by law. A Judge in New-York City, in fact and by authority of law, carries his Court with him wherever he goes in the State. This was found necessary, and a law was passed authorizing it. As to writs of assistance, it is claimed that such a writ is never issued except after final judgment. Now that was true before the Code; but, said counsel, it is not so now, and he read the Code, showing this to be the fact. In this case the writs of assistance were issued before demand for the property had been made and refused, and it is for this Court to say whether this Judge is to be impeached for so doing. When affidavits were made and shown him that there was danger of refusal and a removal of the property, and on these affidavits he issued the writs. Counsel could see nothing unwise, indiscreet or unlawful in such action under such circumstances. Counsel then proceeded to call the attention of the Court to the first article which charged the respondent with enjoining the Erie Railway Company to close its books against the transfer of the stock of Heath & Raphael. He stated the circumstances of the case, and detailed the history of the movement on the part of the English stockholders, which he showed to be an attempt to get control of the majority of the stock and rule the management of the road. It was a conspiracy, and an illegal one on their part, and was so represented by Judge Barnard, whereupon he acted as a Judge should act. He said this was the initiatory proceeding of the litigation which became so famous afterward. There was nothing in the complaint of Nyes which connected him with the Erie Railway Company, or with Fisk, Gould & Co. Nyes was a non-resident, and brought his suit in his own behalf to protect his interests against this conspiracy on the part of the English stockholders represented by Heath & Raphael, nor was there anything to show Judge Barnard's connection with Nyes. Counsel then noticed the second charge, in which Fisk, Gould and others appeared as plaintiffs, and Heath and others as defendants, and stated at length the history of that case, in which he showed that the cause of the action was the fear that Commodore Vanderbilt, with the aid of the English stockholders would assume control of the road. Counsel then noticed articles three and four, which were of the same nature, being the additional Erie suits, explaining their nature and subject. He then took up the fifth article, referring to the action in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He said he had offered to put in evidence that James Fisk was entitled to the stock he claimed, but the Court refused to receive it; therefore, as the orders were based on this fact, he asked if the Court would convict. The sixth, seventh, and eighth articles had reference to the same litigation, and the counsel explained the force, effect, and purpose of the complaints on which the orders issued by Judge Barnard were founded. He maintained that these orders were properly issued. Fisk held the stock he claimed to hold. That could have been proved here beyond a doubt had the Court allowed it. He owned the stock, and he was assured that there was a corrupt scheme existing between the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and in order to preserve his property he made the application he did. Could anything be more proper? The counsel referred to the fact that after all that had been said of Judge Barnard being the tool of Fisk, Gould & Co., we find that on application of John J. Cisco he issued a modified order, which allowed the Union Pacific Company to go on, pay their debts, continue the construction of their Road, and pay for the same. Does that look much like his being a tool of Fisk, Gould & Co.? Does the issue of this modified order look as if this was a black-mail suit on the part of Fisk, Gould & Co., and Judge Barnard in conspiracy with them, when the Judge grants this modified order, allowing the Company to proceed with their business?

The counsel said there were many things done by Judge Barnard which he did not approve of; but he would not pass over this great and noble act of impartiality without calling attention to it, and awarding him the high praise he was entitled to.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, yesterday, as recorded by Hudnut & Walker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Temperature, deg. Fahr.	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand of bar. in inch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Hygrometer at noon, 77.

ANOTHER PICNIC.

The Eleventh Excursion for Children to Take Place Today.

Eagerness of the Little Ones for Tickets—Probability of Another Large Crowd—The Relief Movement.

Today our eleventh excursion will take place, and from present indications the number of children attending it will be very large. Indeed, the poor children of the City and their parents now understand the movement, consequently, there is no lack of boys and girls when picnics are announced. Our readers will of course understand that we do not take the same children on different excursions, except in special cases, when they are invalids, under the care of our own physicians, who recommend such trips for their benefit. With this end in view, we co-operate with those who are thoroughly conversant with the children of the various neighborhoods, and they exercise proper discrimination in the distribution of tickets.

Today's picnic is given in the name of the employes of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., they having contributed $300 to the Children's Fund. The children will be gathered by the relief superintendents and visitors in the west side, down-town and east side districts. As there were several hundreds of children in the Fifth and Eighth Wards, who could not be taken on Saturday last, the manager of our picnics has arranged to take about 200 from that locality. Rev. Mr. Wiswall and his colaborers of the St. John's Guild, assisted by Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Ward Police, will collect the boys and girls, who will embark at the foot of Christopher and Franklin streets. The barge and steamer will then proceed to the foot of Eighth-street, East River, to take on board 500 to 600 children, drawn from the Five Points, the Fourth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards. The usual preparations have been made for feeding the children. Mr. James Procter, our steward, and his corps of waiters will be on board the barge at a very early hour, in order to prepare breakfast, which will consist of fresh-cut sandwiches and a mug of milk. During the day each child will receive four sandwiches, a piece of cake, a plate of ice-cream and a generous quantity of excellent lemonade. The Governor's Island Band will also be present, and the Punch and Judy show, having proved such a source of delight on prior occasions, will again perform before a crowded audience. As soon as all the children are embarked at Eighth-street, the barge will proceed up the Sound, past Fort Schuyler to Oriental Grove, the scene of so many of our picnics. Superintendent Kelso has detailed six policemen to accompany and assist in keeping order. Weather permitting, and so far we have been remarkably fortunate, there is every reason to believe that our excursion today will again prove a source of delight for the little ones, who so seldom have a day's pleasure accorded them.

On Saturday, the twelfth excursion will occur, when the up-town children on the east side will enjoy the benefits of the Excursion Fund. They will be gathered by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. B. B. Leacock, assisted by the Deputy Superintendents and visitors of the Up-town District, eastern division. This party of boys and girls will be drawn from among the poor people residing between Fourteenth and Sixtieth streets, east of Fourth-avenue. So much inquiry has been made in the last fortnight relative to the date of this picnic that the gentlemen having charge of the distribution of tickets are assuming of reporting at the dock with fully 1,100 children.

Thirteen additional contributions were received yesterday, amounting to $128, which carries the Fund up to $18,428 50. The following are the items in full:

N.	$25 00
N. E.	20 00
N. J.	18 00
F.	10 00
J. P.	10 00
Reformed Sunday-school, (Greenfield, N. J.)	10 00
B. O.	10 00
Cotton	10 00
A Friend	5 00
No Name	5 00
N. M. B., (Paterson, N. J.)	2 00
F. L.	2 00
Maggie, Willie, Bessie and Mamie	1 00
Total	$128 00
Previously acknowledged	18,300 50
Aggregate of Fund	$18,428 50

In yesterday's TIMES a typographical error occurred. "Roser's $25" should have read Rogers, $25.

Extracts from Reports of Up-Town Districts.

A number of cases of distress have been relieved from the "TIMES Fund" in the Up-town Districts, but there are other cases demanding outside interference. Such a case is the following found by Mr. R. H. Buck: "Mrs. R., East Eighteenth-street, husband and four children. The father has been a violent inebriate, and is now on Blackwell's Island for drunkenness. On two different occasions, while in a fit of drunken passion, he broke the back of his second youngest child—once in the upper third of the spinal column and again in the lower third—from which cause the child is now suffering two distinct curvatures. In addition to this (and proceeding perhaps from the same cause) he has a psoas abscess on the left thigh, through which his life is gradually ebbing away. The youngest child has an attack of cholera infantum, and is in a low condition. The mother, who is a wreck in mind and body, is perfectly (or seemingly so) indifferent to the present suffering or future condition of her family." Next comes the case of a patient sufferer, deserted in her sickness by a brutal husband, and whose sufferings have at last ended in death. Mrs. J. D. Ferguson thus writes: "On Wednesday last a card was left at No. 622 Seventh-avenue requesting attendance at Mrs. R's, West Thirty-third-street. I went immediately on receiving it, but not in time to see the patient alive. She had died of hasty consumption. Last October she was a strong and healthy woman. After she was taken ill her husband left her, thus throwing all the care of her little family on her shoulders, which no doubt hastened her decline. She has a brother who has borne her expenses during sickness, but whose purse cannot furnish the undertaker's bill, and therefore they ask help for this purpose. She has left two very interesting children, for whom something ought to be done." Since Aug. 2 she had been under the care of our visiting physician, Dr. Donor.

We cannot omit expressing our gratification at the valuable assistance rendered by our volunteer visitors. One of our lady visitors came back from the country, where she was spending the Summer, and is now spending her time and money visiting the unhealthy section of the City lying between Central Park and Hudson River. Others, who work hard at their regular employment through the day, devote their evening hours to this service. "The Young Men's Christian Association of Yorkville," says one of our deputies, "have rendered me valuable services. Mr. A. W. P. Cramer will meet any needy case at their rooms, and Dr. Freedman, of the Association, has kindly volunteered to attend the sick of that section." Several physicians have given us their assistance.

The Brooklyn Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Brooklyn Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday. Controller Schroeder offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Controller be authorized and directed to purchase, on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, certain claims which have accrued or may accrue against the city under contracts for local improvements, entered into by the city prior to June 18, 1873, the amount invested at any one time not to exceed $50,000.

Resolved, That the Commissioners claim for the cancellation of such claims, when purchased by them, the first moneys which shall be collected on account of assessments for local improvements, and which shall not be [illegible] for other purposes by the Controller.

Resolved, That the Tax Collector be authorized to draw on the proceeds of sales of tax certificates whenever he requires funds to pay for property sold on account of taxes, and purchased on account of the City.

The effect of these resolutions is that: The Sinking Fund Commissioners will purchase the claims of the contractors, and take from them an assignment of all claims of that nature against the City, and the Controller, when he shall collect funds upon assessments for local improvements which he does not absolutely need for other purposes, will reimburse the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and they will deliver to him the contractors' assignments, which

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals Again Beaten by the Boston Red Stockings—Score 4 to 2.

The fifth of the series of games between the Mutuals and the Red Stockings, of Boston, took place on the Union Ground yesterday, and despite the exaction of a half-dollar for admission nearly 3,000 spectators were within the enclosure, while about half as many more looked on from the surrounding buildings and over the fence. At 3¾ P. M. game began with the Bostons at the bat. In the first three innings neither side scored, for although the Bostons made several errors in fielding, the Mutuals ran the bases so slowly as to be unable to take advantage of the chances thus afforded. In the fourth inning the Bostons had two men on bases, with two out, when Gould drove the ball hard and high to right field, where Bechtel, running up to the rails of the Club-house, accomplished one of the finest fly-catches ever seen on a ball-field, for which he was rewarded by a long-continued ovation from the excited crowd. The fifth inning closed without a run for either, the Mutuals having meanwhile failed to earn a single base, while the Bostons were credited with but two. In the sixth, Eggler missed a very difficult fly ball on which Barnes reached second base, and came home on a wild, low throw by Hatfield, who attempted to head him off at third. Another blank then fell to the Mutuals, and it seemed as though they were to receive a genuine "Chicago," but in the seventh, after a high throw by Bechtel had given the Bostons another run, Hatfield, for the New-York nine, led off with a fine hit and reached second safely on a ball from Bechtel's bat, badly juggled by Barnes. Hicks' long fly to centre advanced each man a base, and McMullin brought in both by a fine safe hit to right field, which Rogers let pass him and McMullin went round to third, where he was afterward "doubled" up by Schafer's fine catch. The score now stood even, but Hatfield gave Barnes another run in the eighth by a wild throw, and again the Mutuals were whitewashed. The ninth inning brought another run—earned this time—to the Bostons, and yet another blank to the Mutuals, the latter being thus defeated by a score of 4 to 2—a result which was a sore disappointment to the spectators, among whom, previous to the game, there seemed to be a general impression that the Mutuals would come out ahead.

Although the score was kept down to remarkably low figures, yet the playing of both was very indifferent. For the visitors G. Wright was chief among the muffers, while for the Mutuals, strange to say, Hatfield was the weak point. He made one or two very fine plays, but more than undid it all by two fatal errors, which would have been discreditable to the most unpretending amateur. The brilliant plays in the field were for the most part accomplished by Schafer, Gould, Fulmer and Start, and both Cummings and Spaulding also deserve credit for their effective pitching.

THE SCORE.

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
G. Wright, s. s.	0	0	1	7	Start, 1st b.	0	0	9	0
Barnes, 2d b.	2	1	2	3	Eggler, l. f.	0	0	4	0
Leonard, l. f.	0	1	0	0	Hatfield, 2d b.	1	1	2	3
McVey, c.	0	1	2	0	Bechtel, r. f.	1	0	3	0
Spaulding, p.	0	1	1	0	Hicks, c.	0	0	4	0
Gould, 1st b.	0	0	16	0	McMullin, c. f.	0	1	0	0
Schafer, 3d b.	1	0	2	5	Boyd, 3d b.	0	0	2	0
Rogers, r. f.	1	3	0	0	Fulmer, s. s.	0	0	3	5
H. Wright, c. f.	0	2	3	0	Cummings, p.	0	0	0	1
Total	4	9	27	15	Total	2	2	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1—4
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Runs Earned—Boston, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Burdock, of the Atlantic.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

Today Atlantic vs. Boston, on Capitoline Grounds.

A game was played in Baltimore, yesterday, between the Eckford and Baltimore Base-ball Clubs. The following is the score:

Eckfords	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Baltimore	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0—5

THE TURF.

Trotting at Hall's Half-Mile Track, and at Fleetwood Park.

Yesterday there was another large crowd to witness a running and trotting race at Hall's Half-mile Track, on the Coney Island road, and the sport was good enough to create much excitement among the spectators.

THE FIRST RACE.

The first race called was a trot for a purse of $100, free for all, mile heats, best three in five, in which the following four were entered, viz.: J. H. Phillips's g. g. Jack Draper, J. W. Page's ch. g. Clarence, J. Campbell's blk. g. Othello, and J. Hosmer's b. m. Oakland. When the judge called them to the scratch all but Oakland appeared. In the pool Othello started as the favorite, but Jack Draper ruled the favorite when they appeared on the track. Draper brought $60, Othello $30, and Clarence $25.

The time of the three heats on this track was excellent, and the race gave entire satisfaction to those assembled.

SUMMARY.

HALL'S HALF-MILE TRACK, Coney Island Road, Long Island, Tuesday, Aug. 12.—Purse $100, for all horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

J. L. Phillips entered gr. g. Jack Draper	1	1	1
J. Campbell entered blk. g. Othello	2	2	2
J. W. Page entered ch. g. Clarence	3	dis.	
J. Hosmer entered b. m. Oakland	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:17	2:35½
Second heat	40	1:18	2:37
Third heat	39¼	1:18	2:37¼

SECOND RACE.

The second contest was a running race for a purse of $100, half-mile heats, best three in five, in which Sorrel Dan, Dutch Girl and Harry Booth were entered, the first named not putting in an appearance. Dutch Girl is a mare brought from Kentucky, and has run under the name of American Girl, but her owner does not know her pedigree. The betting was in favor of Harry Booth.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $100, for running horses; half-mile heats, best three in five; $70 to first and $30 to second horse.

S. Little's br. h. Harry Booth, aged, by Lexington, out of Blonde, by Glencoe, 115 pounds	1	1	1
W. Smith's b. m. Dutch Girl, (bred in Kentucky, pedigree unknown,) 110 pounds	2	2	2
J. Boughrum's c. g. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.
First heat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second heat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third heat	[illegible]	[illegible]

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Two trots came off yesterday at Fleetwood Park, but the majority of turfmen being at Hall's track, the attendance was small.

SUMMARIES.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Morrisania, Tuesday, Aug. 12—Match, $500, mile heats, best three in five.

O. Nelson's b. h. Tuckahoe	1	1	1
Owner's Kate & Male	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39½	1:21	2:45¾
Second heat	42	1:22	2:47
Third heat	41½	1:24	2:50

SAME DAY.—Match, $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; owners to drive:

Mr. Hanson's b. g. Lyman	1	1	1
F. J. Leonard's b. m. Butcher Girl	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42	1:24	2:49
Second heat	43	1:26¾	2:55
Third heat	43	1:27	2:54

Death of a TIMES Compositor.

A telegram from Hamilton, Canada, announces the death of Robert Kinmouth, one of the oldest TIMES compositors. Mr. Kinmouth entered the TIMES office in the Summer of 1856, and remained at the case until 1862, when he entered the ranks of the Tenth New-York Volunteers. Proving himself a good soldier, he soon rose to the rank of Orderly Sergeant, a position he retained until the close of the war. Finding his health failing, Mr. Kinmouth left New-York a few weeks ago on a visit to his parents, in Hamilton, where he died on Saturday last, at the early age of thirty-three years. As a man he was a favorite with his employers and associates, and he always bore a high reputation as a workman.

The Tailors' International Trades-Union.

The seventh annual Convention of the Tailors' International Trades-union met yesterday at No. 18 Stanton-street. The representatives number thirty this year, delegates from California and Georgia being the most distant. The following are the officers: Jacob Worstall, Chairman; Luther Swank, of Pennsylvania, Vice-President; Samuel J. Hengendeler, Secretary; and Treasurer, John F. Welsh. Yesterday, the chief business transacted was the examination of credentials of delegates. The rest of the proceedings consisted of reports by the delegates of the condition of their Unions, and discussion as to the best interest of the trade. Striking has given place to arbitration in settlement of differences with capital, and no strike has taken place for many years. The organization partakes of the nature of a beneficial institution. There is no effort to impose upon members any rules as to hours of labor or change of vocation. The proceedings will continue for some days.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Grand Jury presented forty-five indictments in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

Detective John Dunne, of the Central Office, sent in his resignation to the Board of Police yesterday, and it was accepted.

A fire yesterday morning in the [illegible] stable in the rear of No. 505 Fifth-avenue, owned by E. Janes, caused $25 damage.

Mary Hennessy, aged forty, while intoxicated, fell into the cellar at No. 132 [illegible]-street yesterday morning, and received serious injuries.

James Beach, the lad who was run over at the Grand Central Depot, on Monday, by an outgoing train, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas A. Doyle, aged twenty-one, of No. 215 Hester-street, fell into an excavation in Mott-street, near Spring, yesterday morning, and was severely injured.

Martin Bates, aged six years, of No. 247 East Tenth-street, while stepping on board a steam-boat at High Bridge, on Monday, fell overboard and was drowned.

The Erie Board of Directors held its weekly meeting yesterday at the offices of S. L. M. Barlow, in Wall-street. Routine business was the chief order of the day.

John Carey, aged seventeen, fell out of a third story window of his residence, No. 94 Henry-street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and received dangerous injuries.

John Follman, aged thirty-five, of No. 300 East Fifty-ninth-street, died, yesterday, from a fracture of the skull, received on Sunday last by falling down stairs at his residence.

Leopold Heyman, alias Thompson, has been arrested by Detective Heidelberg, on a charge of personating a detective. He will be taken to the Tombs for examination, today.

The Cunard steam-ship Scotia, which left Liverpool on Aug. 3 and Queenstown on Aug. 4, reached this port yesterday morning, with advices fresher by two days than those already at hand.

William Maloney, aged 5 years, of No. 280 Mulberry-street, was yesterday run over in Prince-street, near Crosby, by an Avenue C car and seriously injured. The driver of the car was arrested.

President Smith heard evidence yesterday in thirty-two complaints against delinquent policemen. The greater portion of the complaints were for various infractions of discipline, and of no public interest.

Justice Cox yesterday committed Ann McGowan and Ellen Geary on a charge of stealing $35 worth of male and female wearing apparel from Thomas and Rebecca Bennett, of No 238 West Forty-first-street.

Last evening Marcus Weil and John Bresher, both residents of No. 96 Willett-street, became engaged in a quarrel, during which Bresher knocked Weil down, causing concussion of the brain. Weil was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Bresher was not arrested.

Willie Lassar, aged twelve, of No. 18 Eldridge-street, fell from the dummy-engine of the Hudson River Railroad, at the corner of West and West Tenth streets, last evening, and the cars passing over the lower part of his body caused injuries which resulted in death soon after.

August Bowers, aged forty-six, of No. 414 West Thirty-seventh-street, while with his truck at Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, last evening, was assaulted by some unknown person, who stabbed him in the face and side with a pocket-knife, wounding him severely. The assailant escaped.

Steinway & Sons, the piano manufacturers, yesterday sent to the Police Commissioners $245, for the patrol force of the Nineteenth Precinct, in recognition of their services during the recent strike, to be divided as follows: Ten dollars each to three sergeants and four roundsmen, and five dollars each to fifty-five patrolmen.

There is no truth whatever in the statement published by a morning paper a few days since, to the effect that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were about to close the hospitals for want of funds. Commissioner Nicholson said yesterday to Deputy Controller Storrs that the bills of the Commissioners had been regularly paid when presented.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas F. Cummins sold the German bark Leutchen at Pier No. 50, East River, yesterday. The vessel was sold on an execution from the Supreme Court, at the suit of a number of carpenters, riggers, caulkers and others for repairs done to the vessel in this port. About thirty persons bid at the auction. The Leutchen was finally sold for $10,000 to a Mr. Rutger.

James Driscoll, a member of the Fourth Ward "Chain-gang," was convicted of felonious assault in the General Sessions yesterday. The charge was preferred by one James Duffy, whom, the defense claimed, was a member of another equally notorious Fourth Ward organization, known as the "Swamp-gang." The prisoner was sent to State Prison for five years, with hard labor.

President Squires, of the Third-avenue Railroad, sent a communication to the Board of Police, yesterday, complaining that the cars of the line were detained for fifteen minutes on Monday by the Sixty-ninth Regiment marching on the track from Grand-street to Fourteenth-street during a parade of that regiment. The communication was referred to Gen. Shaler for his consideration.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Emma Stein, aged twenty-seven, residing at No. 82 Grand-street, was found by an officer of the Twenty-first Precinct at the foot of East Thirty-third-street, suffering from an opiate and almost insensible. She stated that she had taken a dose of laudanum, with the intention of destroying the life of her unborn babe. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday morning, an altercation occurred in the drinking saloon of Michael O'Reilly, No. 84 Third-avenue, between three brothers named Peter, Philip and John O'Reilly. A fight ensued between the brothers, during which Peter was badly beaten. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Philip O'Reilly was arrested and locked up to await the result of his brother's injuries. John escaped and is still at large.

Seven men of the British ship Henry were yesterday taken before Commissioner Shields on a charge of mutiny. The Commissioner found, after examining the case, that he had no jurisdiction, and sent the men to the British Consul. That functionary also discovered that the case did not come within his jurisdiction, because the ship was at the time of the alleged offense in New-York Harbor. The men were finally sent to the Tombs Police Court, where they were discharged.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a newly-born child packed in a tin can, was found yesterday floating in the river at Red Hook Point.

The addition of fifty men to the police force, requested by the Commissioners, will be made between now and the 1st of September.

Mary Nelson, of No. 383 Rivington-street, New-York, yesterday gave birth to a child in a funeral carriage, on the way to Calvary Cemetery.

Justice Elliott, of Williamsburg, yesterday, dismissed all complaints against parties for violating the Excise law on the Sunday before last.

The Board of City Works yesterday discharged Thomas Greene from the position of Engineer in charge of Prospect Hill engine house, and appointed John F. Peck in his place.

Wm. Wright, a dry-goods clerk, aged fifty-two years, residing at No. 114 Johnston-street, was arrested at a late hour Monday night on a charge of embezzling $1,500 belonging to his employer, John Locket, of Fulton-street.

Ex-city contractor Frank Swift, who, five years ago, leased the dock at the foot of North Sixth-street, for $240 per year, but has never paid a cent of it, had a bill presented to him by the Controller, yesterday, for $1,226 63.

Oscar King's distillery, corner of Division and Kent avenues, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of $1,000, caused by the woodwork in the cistern room taking fire from a candle. Insured in several companies for $45,000.

The charges preferred by Police Inspector John S. Folk against Chief Engineer Thos. Nevins, were examined yesterday morning before Fire Commissioners Campbell and McLaughlin, and the testimony referred to the full Board for action at its next meeting.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new Presbyterian Church at Bedford, a gift to the society by F. A. Palmer, Esq., will be dedicated to-morrow. The last regular service in the old Church will take place on Sunday next.

The School Commissioners of Westchester County and a Committee of the Board of Supervisors attended at White Plains, yesterday, to examine candidates for the State scholarships in Cornell University, but no applications were made. It was therefore decided that future applications shall be made to the School Commissioners.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new Methodist Episcopal church is building at Milltown, at a cost of $[illegible].

Rev. Mr. Coggeshall, of the Newark House of Prayer, has resigned to accept a call to St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia.

The barn and out-buildings belonging to William J. Shotwell, of Newton, were burned Monday. Loss, $5,000; partially insured.

A brick house at No. 28 Jones-street, Newark, was struck by lightning and damaged considerably during the shower Monday night.

William Jolly was found dead in his cell at the Fourth Ward Station-house, Elizabeth, yesterday, at 4 o'clock A. M. Deceased was a man of intemperate habits, and when arrested on Sunday fell in an epileptic fit.

The Jersey City Board of Fire Commissioners, yesterday, awarded contracts for 2,000 feet of hose and a new supply wagon and truck.

James Madden, a laborer, fell from the third story of a new building on Market-street, Newark, and sustained serious injuries yesterday.

John Courtney, of Jersey City, was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday, charged with breaking in a store at No. 50 Warren-street, and stealing a box of tobacco and some money.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of [illegible], a peddler, found dead with his throat cut at his residence, resulted yesterday in a verdict of death by wounds produced by a knife in his own hands.

Joseph [illegible], aged five years, was missed Monday afternoon by his father, who is Captain of a steam-boat that was unloading at New-Brunswick Wharf. The boy's body was found yesterday morning floating in the water.

LONG ISLAND.

The hulls of the burned vessels scuttled during the late oil fire at Hunters' Point are to be raised.

Thomas Maher was drowned, yesterday, while bathing in the Sound off Whitestone. Two companions who were bathing with him with difficulty escaped.

On Saturday Dick Southard, of Babylon, was pulled overboard from his boat by a shark. His friends in the boat caught him as he struck the water, and seizing the line all hands went to work to capture the monster. The boat was run ashore, and the shark pulled on the bank. He measured nearly eight feet.

Arrest of Lindsay—He Gives Bail in $11,000.

Mr. John P. Lindsay, late Secretary of the Liberal Republican Committee, was arrested about 9 o'clock yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Martin J. Keese, on an order of arrest granted by Judge C. L. Monell, on the complaint of Mr. Thomas R. Walker. On being taken to the Sheriff's office, Mr. Lindsay gave bail in the required amount, ($11,000,) his bondsmen being James S. Thayer, of No. 41 West Twenty-eighth-street, and Charles Devlin, of No. 211 East Fifty-seventh-street.

This is the case in which so many persons have been supposed to enter into a "conspiracy."

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Minnesota, at 10 A. M.... For Germany, by the Hanover, at 11 A. M.... For Hayti and Turk's Island, by the Vicksburg, at 3 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. S. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, 3 children and 2 servants, Miss Tracy, Miss Weston, J. W. Burrows, B. H. Hutton, H. A. Hutton, G. L. Lorillard and servant, [illegible] Laurence, H. Graham, J. R. Taylor, J. Malon, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Adams, Master R. B. Scott, F. S. Winston, G. Gilpin, [illegible] Mrs. Woodward, [illegible] Redmond, [illegible] Hon. D. R. Ogilvy and servant, [illegible] Cunard, [illegible] Lake, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. H. Ballard, [illegible] Miss Baeder, [illegible] Babcock and servant, [illegible] Mrs. De Noyelle, [illegible] Dickson, J. Mathew, [illegible] Clay, A. Barnwell, De Witt Broadhead, [illegible] Judge Skinner and lady, [illegible] Mrs. Whistler, 2 children, governess and 2 maids, Rev. Thos. Kennedy, [illegible] Davidson, H. Holroyd, Sr., H. Holroyd, Jr., [illegible] Beckwith.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—[illegible]

In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises [illegible] | Sun sets [illegible] | Moon sets [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook [illegible] | Gov. Island [illegible] | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships [illegible], [illegible], Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, [illegible], Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; [illegible], Fenton, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Barks Frishiof, (Nor.,) Bendixon, Queenstown and Falmouth for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; [illegible], (Ger.,) Lammont, Stettin, [illegible]; [illegible], Davis, Montreal, [illegible]; [illegible], Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Five Brothers, Randall, [illegible].

Schr. William McCobb, Norton, New-London, [illegible].

Arrived.

[illegible]

to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced fine weather, with moderate westerly winds; Aug. 12, off [illegible], passed bark Atalanta, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for New-York.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapman, Newbern City, N. C., 50 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Minerva, (Nor.,) Johansen, Hamburg 50 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather; [illegible]

Ship Thomas Dunham, McLean, Glasgow June 30, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had westerly winds to the Banks, from thence 10 ds., with light winds and fog.

Bark Alfred, (N. G.,) Schroeder, London 52 ds., with mdse. to E. L. Merchant & Co. Made the northern passage and had westerly gales to the Banks; from thence 12 ds., with light winds and fog.

Bark Excelsior, Bowers, Gloucester, Mass., 3 ds., in ballast to T. B. Maxwell; will load for Cadiz.

Brig L. C. Madeira, (of Philadelphia,) [illegible], Sagua, 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Guiding Star, Freethey, Santa Anna, Mex., 18 ds., with mahogany to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Camden, N. S.,) Pearson, Maracaibo 17 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to [illegible].

Brig Lilly, (Br.,) Lawrence, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to C. R. Swan & Son—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. [illegible], (of Boston,) [illegible], Gibraltar, [illegible] Lawrence, Giles & Co.; vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Came a middle passage and had fine weather.

Schr. [illegible], (of Canning, N. S.,) Sanford, Havana 17 ds., with coffee to [illegible], Lotz & Co.—vessel to Robinson & Co. Had moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. [illegible], (of Provincetown,) [illegible], 17 ds., with [illegible] and 17 passengers to Richard Thackeray—vessel to R. P. Wenberg. Had moderate weather, [illegible] of Hatteras.

Schr. Freedom, (of Parrsboro,) King, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Bartlett & Co.

Schr. [illegible], (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. S. C. [illegible], Brown, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. Mary [illegible], Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Alfred Chase, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. William F. Burden, Adams, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston for Baltimore.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Baylis, Port Jefferson for Philadelphia.

Schr. [illegible] Peck, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph H. Potts, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. F. Williams, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. S. S. Lee, Springer, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Agile, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. Bruce.

Schr. Breeze, Creamer, Georgetown, D. C., for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Amoy, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Roberts, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Mapes, Providence.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. H. Schultze, Henderson, Virginia.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Odber, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. P. Wright, Bennett, New-Haven.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London.

Schr. M. & D. Cranmer, Horner, Virginia.

Schr. C. L. Hetrick, Hodgden, Virginia.

Schr. Dance Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. C. P. Shultz, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Denning, Billard, Hartford.

Schr. Ring Dove, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Carter, Wareham.

Schr. G. P. Taylor, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. [illegible], Horton, Virginia.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.

[illegible]

SAILED—Steam-ship Vicksburg, for Port-au-Prince; ship [illegible], for London.

WIND—Sunset, light S. S. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Arr. steamer Hecla, from Liverpool; [illegible]

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 12.—Passed in, [illegible] from New-York for Richmond [illegible]

Passed out ship C. A. Farwell, for San Francisco; [illegible], for West Indies.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 12.—Arr. [illegible]

Aug. 12—Sld. schrs. E. L. Adams, Lottie, Lucy Hammond and George Nevenger.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 12.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship New-York, Capt. [illegible], from New-York Aug. 1, and Leipzig, Capt. Jaeger, from Baltimore Aug. 1, both for Bremen, have arr. here, the former yesterday, and the latter today.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 12.—The White Star line steam-ship Republic, Capt. Perry, from New-York Aug. 2, for Liverpool, arrived here last evening. The Cunard line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York Aug. 2, for Liverpool, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Aug. 2 for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 P. M. [illegible].

MOVILLE, Aug. 12.—The Anchor line steam-ship Caledonia, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York July 31, for Glasgow, arr. here today.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Arr. steamers City of Paris, from New-York, Aug. 2; Republic, from New-York, Aug. 2; Calabria, from New-York, Aug. 2; [illegible] from New-York, July 31.

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MAINE'S PORTABLE [illegible] UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.